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MARGINAL COLUMN

By ZE'EV LAQUEUR

POLITICAL and military opinion vis-a-vis Russia has hardened in the Western capitals in recent days. The conviction is now growing that the show of hesitation and weakness in both Eastern Europe and the Middle East has been a serious mistake and attempts may be made to repair some of the damage already done. There is no certainty that the Soviet threats are all bluff. The Soviet leaders seem to believe that the non-Communist world's horror of nuclear war is such that they can go to great extremes without actually being plunged into a third world war. It is, on a much larger and more dangerous scale, Mr. Dulles' own "brinkmanship." But it is a mistaken assumption, for however great the horror in the West, it is perfectly known there that peace will not be saved by retreating in face of Soviet threats but only by standing up to them and replying in kind.

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THERE is in effect one school of thought in the West according to which the recent developments in Eastern Europe should not cause us much regret. Let them crush Hungary, they say, and attack Poland and Yugoslavia. Let them revert in their domestic and foreign policy to all the mad practices of the last Stalin period; the madder the merrier, and the nearer their eventual downfall. For according to an old doctrine, and one well known to Marxists, evil passions frequently become the instrument of an ulterior rational design of which they themselves are oblivious; in this case, it is the final destruction of neo-Stalinism.

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BUT then old Hegel was a cynic and most of us are not, and would prefer that the Hungarian people should not be sacrificed to the stubbornness of some men in the Kremlin, and that the world should not be threatened with war and destruction, even for the sake of ultimate good. And it is not impossible that the West may attempt to support that faction in the Soviet leadership which stands for a more liberal and rational policy. Mr. Nehru has been thinking for a number of years that he may be able to influence the Soviet leaders by steadfastly supporting them and expressing his confidence in them. Mr. Nehru is a great believer in Adlerian psychology and thinks that constant encouragement may work wonders and prevent a reversal to Stalinism and the Cold War. Unfortunately, Mr. Nehru has not proved a reliable expert on things Soviet, whatever his other merits, and his theory has suffered a complete debacle. Most newspapers in India now claim that if Mr. Nehru with his moral authority had shown less forbearance, Moscow would not have dared to attack Hungary. Even this is a very sanguine view, for the respect which the Kremlin has for a moral authority which is not reinforced by tanks and atom bombs is strictly limited.

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THE only way to influence the Kremlin is of course exactly the opposite of Nehru's. However much the Soviet leaders want to attain their objectives in Central Europe, the Middle East and other parts of the world, they are basically rational human beings. And if they realize that every threat produces a threat by the other side, every ultimatum only another ultimatum, if they realize that everything built by the Soviet people with so much toil over so many years is likely to be destroyed in a general war, then and only then will they have their second thoughts. If the policy of threats and ultimata succeeds in bettering their position, it can only strengthen the proponents of this line in Moscow. But if it fails, Mr. Khrushchev is likely to be asked by Mikoyan and other leaders one of these days: "Nikita, what have you gone and done again?" Then, and only then, will Khrushchev and Bulganin point to Molotov and Kaganovitch and say that they only did what Lazar Moiseyevitch and Vyacheslaw Mihailovitch wanted. And then they will presumably be given to understand that neo-Stalinism leads only to world war and that the time has come for a change in policy.

London, November 14.

Gen. Norstad Becomes NATO Commander

PARIS, Tuesday (Reuter). — General Lauris Norstad, son of a Lutheran Minister and at 49 the youngest General in the U.S. Air Force, today became Supreme Commander of NATO forces in Europe.

He took over from General Alfred Gruenther, Supreme Commander Allied Powers in Europe since July, 1953, in a brief ceremony at the NATO Headquarters near Paris.

U.K. Rations Fuel; Europe Curtails Use

LONDON, Tuesday (Reuter). — Petrol rationing will be introduced in Britain on December 17, Fuel Minister Aubrey Jones announced today. Rationing will affect motor fuels, motor spirit and diesel oil used in road vehicles.

Mr. Aubrey Jones said in Commons today that the basic ration would be equivalent to 320 kilometres a month.

The Minister said the reduction in Middle East supply was less than 40 per cent and could in part be made good by supplies from the Western Hemisphere.

In Paris the French Government is considering introducing petrol rationing before the New Year because stocks are falling fast, sources close to the Government said today.

Expert advisors to the Cabinet are reported to be dismayed at the lack of response to the recent appeal to motorists to cut their journeys by 30 per cent.

All competitive motorcar and motorcycle events were stopped in Britain today because of the European fuel situation.

Private Sunday motoring in Holland was banned today, the Dutch Government announced. Oil companies will cut petrol deliveries by 15 per cent and fuel oil for stoves by ten per cent.

Coupon rationing of petrol will be avoided if possible, the announcement said, but preparations have been made to apply it at short notice if necessary.

Cuts in W. Germany

The West German Economics Minister, Mr. Ludwig Erhard, said last night that West German oil companies would restrict consumption of fuel and diesel oil. He would fix details with the oil companies' representatives in November.

In Istanbul, petrol rationing was imposed today. No petrol will be available on Sundays for private cars.

In Brussels, a royal decree has banned the use of petrol for unnecessary Sunday and holiday journeys from next week-end.

In Ceylon, the Government instructed oil companies to cut petrol and automatic diesel oil deliveries to all consumers by 10 per cent beginning tomorrow.

In Poland, temporary partial petrol rationing was introduced today until the end of the year as a result of supply and transport difficulties.

In Washington, it was reported last night that President Eisenhower will soon discuss with Mr. A. Casey, Australian Minister for External Affairs, the British Commonwealth and Western European oil shortage and other aspects of the Middle East situation.

Speculation Aroused

Reports of the proposed meeting aroused considerable speculation in Western diplomatic quarters.

Mr. Casey is regarded as a person in a unique position to help reconcile western powers policy on the Middle East.

In London, the British Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Lord Reading, said today no damage had been done to the Bahrein Petroleum Company's oil installations though production had been affected by absenteeism.

He told a questioner in the House of Lords that the company was owned by American interests. The stoppage of the flow of oil from Saudi Arabia had not yet affected production at the refinery.

Riots and strikes broke out in the British protected Sheikhdom of Bahrein on November 12 in answer to an appeal by the International Federation of Arab workers for sabotage against Western interests in the Middle East.

Crowds fired Government apartments and stoned European business premises during demonstrations after Britain and France attacked Egypt.

(Israel Fuel Restrictions, P. 2, C.3)

'Economic Ruin' Menaces Hungary

BUDAPEST, Tuesday (Reuter). — Political activity between Mr. Janos Kadar, the Hungarian Prime Minister, and leaders of other parties seemed to have stopped, according to diplomatic sources.

Meanwhile, the country shivered in the grip of early winter, and the Communist newspaper, "Szabad Nep," uttered a warning that if the strike went on it might plunge the country into "irretrievable economic ruin" and endanger the workers' power.

Up to one-third of the workers in Budapest factories went to work this morning. They did little but stand chatting in factory yards. The majority of the country's mines were reported to be producing nothing, and some factories have only about a week's coal in stock.

Less Tanks

Soviet tanks and armoured cars are still patrolling the capital but observers said their number seemed to have thinned considerably since the beginning of the week. Arrests and deportations of Hungarians by the Russian authorities appeared to have slackened in the last two days.

Budapest Radio reported the arrest of a number of people in whose homes articles from plundered stores had been found. The radio said post offices had resumed work and some were accepting telegrams.

The director of the Hungarian National Bank in a statement broadcast by Budapest Radio today said that there were plenty of means available to prevent inflation and restore the balance between supply and demand.

The Hungarian Finance Minister issued an order today that the reconstruction of damaged premises was to be paid for by the state.

Moscow Radio, monitored in London, today quoted the Soviet Army newspaper "Red Star" as saying that U.S. Army rifles had been captured from rebels in Budapest.

Eden Urges Bulganin To Let U.N. Into Hungary

LONDON, Tuesday (Reuter). — Sir Anthony Eden's reply to Marshal Nikolai Bulganin's latest note on the Middle East crisis was released today.

The British Prime Minister said, "I have received your message of November 15. As you know, our purpose in intervening in the Middle East was to limit the effects of the conflict between Israel and Egypt.

"I advocated as long ago as November 1 the sending there of a U.N. force. We are glad to have U.N. observers with us now. The world would welcome similar action by the Soviet Government in Hungary."

U.N. Preferable To Devil—Bandaranaike

NEW YORK, Tuesday (Reuter). — The Prime Minister of Ceylon, Mr. Solomon Bandaranaike, said today the Suez Canal must be cleaned as soon as possible, by the "devil himself" if necessary.

"But perhaps it would be wiser for the U.N. to clear it, mobilizing such assistance as is necessary and obtaining the necessary authority to tackle the job," he told reporters in New York when he arrived to attend the U.N. Assembly.

Egypt Asks U.N. To Probe 'Lies'

LONDON, Tuesday (Reuter, UP). — The Government of Egypt, in a statement broadcast over Cairo Radio tonight, asked the U.N. to investigate British, French and Israel "lies" which claimed there was a conspiracy between Egypt and the Soviet Union in the Middle East.

Egypt has also asked the U.N. to investigate "atrocities" committed by British and French forces in Port Said, and Israel atrocities committed on the refugees, Cairo Radio stated. It has requested the formation of an international investigation committee to that purpose, and for punishment of the "criminals" responsible for these atrocities.

In its statement, the Egyptian Government accused Britain and France of "conspiring" with Israel to attack Egypt and it accused them of violating the 1888 Convention which called for freedom of navigation in the Suez Canal.

Arab States Complain

In New York, 11 Arab states today accused Israel of "mass deportation and imprisonment under the most brutal conditions" of the inhabitants of the Gaza Strip and Palestine Arab refugees.

In a letter to U.N. Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold, the delegations of Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia and Yemen demanded "the immediate implementation" of the General Assembly resolutions calling for the withdrawal of Israel forces behind the Armistice demarcation lines.

The letter of the Arab delegations said reports from the Gaza Strip also spoke of "the murder of large numbers of defenceless civilians irrespective of age and sex."

"Under these circumstances it is the duty and the primary responsibility of the U.N. to protect these helpless refugees and to take concrete and immediate measures to that effect," the letter said.

MUFTI CALLS FOR U.N. SUPERVISION IN GAZA

DAMASCUS, Tuesday (Reuter). — It was reported in Damascus yesterday that the former Mufti of Jerusalem, Haj Amin el Husseini, President of the Palestine Arab Higher Committee, has cabled U.N. Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold asking the U.N. to send a Supervisory Committee to the Gaza Strip.

The cable said that the Committee should stay in Gaza until the Israelis withdraw to the Armistice Lines in accordance with the Assembly's resolutions.

Israel Backs Move at U.N. To Halt Deportations in Hungary

UNITED NATIONS, Tuesday (UP). — The Israel Foreign Minister, Mrs. Golda Meir, appealed to the U.N. General Assembly today to grant a hearing to Hungarian refugee Minister, Mrs. Anna Kethly.

Speaking in support of the Cuban resolution demanding an end to mass deportations from Hungary, Mrs. Meir said Israel could not refrain from speaking out because "we have had such intimate knowledge of boxcars and deportations to unknown destinations that we cannot remain silent."

"Is it really asking too much for a people to want to decide their own fate," she asked, "or to choose how and by whom they will be governed... There are and probably will be for a long time ideological differences as to which is the right and desired form of society and government. There is no great harm in this important discussion, so long as it is not held to the accompaniment of tanks and guns."

Mrs. Meir said that the Soviet and Hungarian delegates denied the deportation reports and called them propaganda and added: "But we all know, as these delegates themselves know, that reports of suffering and martyrdom in Europe once labelled as propaganda turned out to be tragically true... It seems to me the U.N. is duty-bound to call for an end to these deportations. There could be no objection to having a U.N. commission go into Hungary if there were no deportations, and if we were wrong, we would be happy to admit our mistake."

She supported Denmark's proposal yesterday that Mrs. Kethly be given a hearing and expressed hope that "the world conscience will be heeded, that the suffering in Hungary will be brought to an end, that the deportations cease and that the Soviet forces leave Hungary to allow the people to build their future in freedom and peace."

Earlier, Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold reported that 34,000 Hungarians have fled into Austria and 2,000 refugees a day are still streaming across the frontier.

Mr. Hammarskjold issued an interim report on the refugee situation while the Assembly was debating the Cuban resolution for the second consecutive day. The report estimated that between $9m. and $11m. may be required during the next six months to care for the refugees and transport them to countries offering asylum. Some 6,000 have already been sent to their new homes.

The deportation of Hungarians to Russia and Soviet action in Hungary were also strongly denounced at today's session by the Netherlands, New Zealand and the Philippines.

Before the session opened India, Indonesia and Ceylon, originally opposed to the Western-sponsored censure of Russia in Hungary, offered a mild resolution urging Hungary—with no mention of the Soviet Union — to admit U.N. Observers.

COLOMBIA AIRCRASH

BOGOTA, Colombia, Tuesday (Reuter). — Thirty-six persons were killed when a DC3 airliner, of Aerolineas de Pacifico, crashed into a mountain in western Colombia on Saturday, it was officially announced today.

Norway Supports Direct Israel-Arab Parleys

WASHINGTON, Tuesday (UP). — The policy of the Eisenhower Administration is to do nothing about supplying oil for Europe until the Anglo-French forces leave the Suez Canal.

This was the opinion expressed today by Mr. Halvard Lange, the Norwegian Foreign Minister, shortly after he discussed with Mr. George Humphrey, U.S. Secretary of the Treasury, oil problems facing Europe as a result of the closure of the Suez Canal.

He said that Norway and some other countries may offer an amendment to the U.N. resolution creating a commission to help settle the Israel-Arab frontiers which would at the same time urge that direct negotiations take place between Israel and the Arab countries for this purpose.

Mr. Lange, who said that the U.S. and Norway were in complete agreement on the Suez Canal problem, added that it was of the utmost importance for the Anglo-French forces to leave the Canal area as soon as possible with the U.N. Force remaining there for the time being.

Obstacles Seen As U.N. Chief Delays Reports

NEW YORK, Tuesday (Reuter). — U.N. Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold today delayed his two promised reports to the General Assembly on the International Emergency Force and Suez Canal salvage operations, amid speculation that he had been unexpectedly hampered. The reports were originally promised for noon today.

The British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, called on Mr. Hammarskjold earlier in the day. The Secretary-General later conferred with his seven-member Advisory Committee on the Force.

When this meeting ended, officials stated that his reports might be ready about mid-afternoon. Then it was learned that Mr. Hammarskjold had conferred with Dr. Mahmoud Fawzi, Egyptian Foreign Minister, and then met the Advisory Committee once more.

This meeting was still going on when it was stated that the reports would probably not be ready until tonight and perhaps not until tomorrow.

The reason possibly given for the delay was that Mr. Hammarskjold was seeking more information and making more contacts.

Other sources said that France had flatly rejected Mr. Hammarskjold's proposals on the functions of the Force.

Today's cancellation of the planned move of Norwegian troops into Port Said was believed to stem from disagreements at the New York Headquarters.

Mr. Lloyd told Reuter that clearance for the movement had in fact been given by the British Commander-in-Chief, General Sir Hugh Stockwell.

If Mr. Hammarskjold's reports were not ready until late tonight, it was not expected that the Assembly would debate them tomorrow, as had been tentatively arranged. Officials said delegations would probably need 24 hours for study and consultation with their governments.

Mr. Hammarskjold, U.N. Secretary-General, discussed the Middle East crisis with Mrs. Meir, shortly after his return from Cairo yesterday.

The nature of their conference was not disclosed.

U.N. Unit Expected In Port Said Today

PORT SAID, Tuesday. — The U.N. Emergency Force Field Headquarters in the Suez Canal Zone today called off the planned movement of a company of Norwegian troops into Port Said at dawn tomorrow.

The reason for the change in plans was that official Anglo-French clearance was not completed in time.

The company was to have taken up positions in Port Said "to prevent friction between the Egyptian population and the Franco-British troops," but the move was not related to the withdrawal of the Allies from the city.

Col. Christian Moe, Deputy to the U.N.E.F. Commander, Maj.-Gen. E.L.M. Burns, said he expected Allied clearance from Cyprus later today, but too late to permit the Norwegian company to keep to the original schedule.

Col. Moe said the decision to move U.N. troops into Port Said was made with the approval of the Egyptian Government after it had been raised by the U.N. Secretary-General, Mr. Hammarskjold, during his Cairo talks.

Earlier today Col. George Evans, chief Civil Affairs Officer attached to the British Army, said the British Command is awaiting Foreign Office approval to impose a form of military control over Port Said.

A report from Southampton, meanwhile, said that about 2,400 British servicemen left the southern British port for the Mediterranean last night aboard a troopship.

Tito Kremlin May Renew Battle

LONDON, Tuesday (UP). — Marshal Tito was reported embarking upon a second major battle with Kremlin leaders today, amidst unconfirmed news of Soviet troop movements towards the Yugoslav border.

Reports that Yugoslav troops were solidly entrenched along the frontier were confirmed. Six Russian soldiers who crossed the border were disarmed and taken to Yugoslav Command Headquarters.

The current dispute began on Sunday November 11, when Tito spoke out on the Soviet intervention in Hungary. Yesterday, "Pravda" blasted Tito for setting himself up as the supreme arbiter of the proper roads to communism, following a speech by Khrushchev to the same effect.

Jordanian Parliament Votes To Abrogate Treaty with Britain

Butler Takes Over from Eden

By GEORGE LICHTHEIM, Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON, Tuesday. — Sir Anthony Eden's virtual surrender of Cabinet leadership to Mr. R. A. Butler, Chancellor of the Exchequer, has coincided with a fresh spate of obviously inspired Washington charges of Anglo-French "collusion" with Israel in the original intervention against Egypt.

These are given prominence in today's "The Times" and the "Manchester Guardian," the latter also adding a report from its special correspondent recently in Tel Aviv on the alleged presence of French Air Force units with the Israel forces during the Sinai battle.

"French aircraft flown by French pilots in French uniforms played an important, possibly even a decisive part, in Israel's recent offensive in the Sinai desert," according to Mr. James Morris' report from Cyprus which is given great prominence in today's "Manchester Guardian". Particular stress was laid on the horrifying effectiveness of napalm bombing upon the hapless Egyptians. (This report has again been denied in both France and Israel: see column 8 on this page.)

"The Times" is more concerned with the State Department's latest disclosures about British advance knowledge of Israel's intentions, and the continuing evidence that this suspicion has done real damage to Anglo-American relations.

To Repair Breach

It is thought here that Mr. Butler's chief task during his interim premiership will be to repair this breach by closely following Washington's lead regarding withdrawal of Allied forces.

Some Conservatives have already expressed concern over the extent of American pressure to bring about such a withdrawal at a moment when Whitehall is even less likely than before Sir Anthony's sudden illness to offer resistance.

The latest reports indicate that Colonel Nasser has gained a promise from Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, U.N. Secretary-General, that after Allied forces have left, all U.N. troops will be withdrawn from the Suez Zone except for token forces which will constitute little more than salvage crews under U.N. control.

This latest capitulation was already foreshadowed last night when Mr. Hammarskjold told Foreign Minister Selwyn Lloyd and the French Premier, M. Christian Pineau, that all he had was a "gentleman's agreement" to let U.N. forces operate after Allied withdrawal.

When the full extent of this political anti-climax penetrates the public mind, there is every likelihood that Sir Anthony's temporary resignation may become permanent.

Indeed, his illness, although perfectly genuine, is already being linked to the collapse of his policy.

Premier Suffering 'Severe Strain'

LONDON, Tuesday (Reuter). — Prime Minister Sir Anthony Eden is "suffering from severe overstrain and has cancelled his immediate public engagements," a statement from Number 10 Downing Street said last night.

The Prime Minister's doctor visited his official residence last night.

It was learned that Mr. R.A. Butler, Lord Privy Seal and Leader of the House of Commons, will preside over Cabinet meetings in the Prime Minister's absence.

The announcement said "the Prime Minister is suffering from the effects of severe overstrain. On the advice of his doctors he has cancelled his immediate public engagements."

The past few weeks of crisis in the Middle East and Hungary have meant that he has been constantly at work.

The 59-year-old Conservative leader has been sleeping only two or three hours a night.

Lady Eden, advised by the doctors there was no need for anxiety, left London to fulfil public engagements.

As rest was required, there was no immediate plan to issue bulletins on his progress. There was also no anxiety on the score that three years ago he had a series of serious operations.

Britain Tells Syria To Repair Pipeline

LONDON, Tuesday (Reuter). — Britain has called on Syria to take "immediate" steps to repair the damage to the oil pipeline which runs through Syria from Iraq.

Mr. R.D. Goodsparker, Foreign Undersecretary, told a questioner in the House of Commons last night that this had been done through the Swiss Government which is acting as the protecting power in Damascus for British interests.

He said the British Government held Syria directly responsible for the damage.

France Seen Not Opposing Hammarskjold—Nasser Accord

By MAURICE CARR, Jerusalem Post Correspondent

PARIS, Tuesday. — The Quai d'Orsay spokesman indicated that France will not "raise serious difficulties" with regard to Mr. Dag Hammarskjold's agreement with Abdul Nasser whereby the bulk of the U.N. forces would be stationed on the Israel-Egyptian frontier. Their function would be to safeguard Israel against new Egyptian raids pending a peace settlement and maintain token units along the Canal to protect the foreign companies busy reopening the waterway.

The spokesman reaffirmed the "great importance" France attaches to Paragraph 4 of the U.N. resolution of November 2 making the U.N. responsible for reopening the Canal and ensuring freedom of passage.

At the same time he admitted that Hammarskjold's agreement with Nasser limited the role of the U.N. Emergency Force to the reopening of the Canal. Since clearance work would take a long time, the spokesman expressed the hope that a definite political solution to the Suez problem would be found in the meantime. He confirmed that France was ready to evacuate the Suez zone in accordance with the U.N. decision.

Political observers note that France has climbed down from her previous insistence that the U.N. force must take care both of reopening the Canal and enforcing freedom of passage. This retreat is attributable to the irresistible pressure put on France by the Americans, who refuse to supply oil in sufficient quantities to save the French economy from a major disaster before the French and British pull out of Egypt.

Mollet's Position Seen Weakening

PARIS, Tuesday (Reuter). — Sir Anthony Eden in a letter to the French Premier, M. Guy Mollet, said he expected his period of enforced rest to be "short," a French Foreign Ministry spokesman announced here today.

Before the letter's arrival was known, political circles in Paris were inclined to see in Sir Anthony's temporary retirement a political move indicating a first step towards getting him out of the premiership and handing the leadership of the British Government to a representative of the left-wing rebels in the Conservative Party who were opposed to the Franco-British expedition in the Suez Canal Zone.

Political trends and developments in Britain are regarded in Paris as reducing the chances of France and Britain taking a strong line in future about the situation in the Middle East and the Canal Zone.

M. Mollet, who until the cease-fire in the Suez Canal Zone had an apparently impregnable parliamentary position, is beginning to have his position slowly undermined. Not only is M. Pierre Mendes-France, leader of the left-wing Radicals, conducting a campaign against the Government in the lobbies of Parliament and in the columns of the press, but within the ranks of M. Mollet's own Socialist Party the left-wing opposition is gathering its forces and preparing to attack.

Burns: War Danger Still Present

LISBON, Portugal, Tuesday (UP). — Maj. Gen. E.L.M. Burns, Commander of the U.N. police force in the Middle East, said today there is danger of a third world war "under certain circumstances."

He declined to elaborate on what those circumstances might be.

Answering reporters' questions at Lisbon Airport during a stop over on route to the Middle East after consultations in New York, Burns said he had encountered no obstructions from the Egyptians in carrying out his mission.

He said the timing of the withdrawal of Anglo-French forces from Port Said was a matter for the U.N. to decide and that he could give no information on that question.

Asked whether the Israel forces will withdraw, he said "Israel has agreed, and the question will be decided in New York by negotiation. I think Israel will withdraw."

Urges Soviet, Chinese Ties

The Jordan Parliament yesterday unanimously requested that the Jordan Cabinet take immediate steps to abrogate the Anglo-Jordanian treaty, Ramallah Radio reported yesterday.

The broadcast added that the Cabinet was also asked to establish diplomatic relations with Russia and China.

Parliament also was informed by Suleiman Nabulsi that he would hold a secret session this afternoon to deliver a statement on the outcome of the Beirut Conference of Arab heads of state.

A U.P. report dispatch from Amman reported that informed sources in Amman, said the Government has sent Iraq an "important" communication, but there was no indication as to the contents. Unofficial reports, however, said the message requested Iraq to withdraw her troops from Jordanian territory.

Iraqi troops moved into Jordan towards the end of October, at about the same time that Syrian army forces entered the country from the north.

Foreign Ministry sources said today that the Government had instructed the Jordanian Ambassador in Washington and the permanent U.N. delegate to support the admission of China to the U.N.

The sources said it was known that India would demand another discussion of this question in the U.N. General Assembly shortly. Jordan abstained when an Indian move to seat the Peking regime was defeated in the Assembly last week.

Israel Denies French Air Aid

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Foreign Ministry spokesman yesterday categorically denied reports appearing in the "Manchester Guardian" that French planes and pilots had participated with Israel in the Sinai campaign.

The spokesman declared that the report was "devoid of any basis." Neither the French Air Force nor any other branch of the French armed forces, nor any foreign forces of any description had participated in the Sinai battle, he added.

PARIS REBUTTAL

An official Quai d'Orsay spokesman in Paris told a press conference yesterday that there was no foundation for a despatch published in the "Manchester Guardian" according to which the Israel campaign of the Sinai desert had been planned with the complicity of Britain and France.

He said, "The National Defence Ministry has issued the most formal denial that any French military personnel took part in any form in the Israel operations." The spokesman added that if France and Britain had been in a plot with Israel on this subject, they would not have waited seven days after the Israel operation started before landing in the Suez zone.

Britain Starting To Release Reservists

LONDON, Tuesday (Reuter). — A start is to be made on Thursday with the release of British reservists called up for the Suez crisis, Secretary for War John Hare told the Commons today.

Mr. Hare said releases would be made as quickly as possible "without impairing our ability to carry out the tasks which lie immediately ahead of us."

Earlier, Mr. Hare told the House that the War Office received no advance information of Israel's plans to attack Egypt.

Seized Papers Show Sinai Army Planned Israel Attack by March

By The Jerusalem Post Military Correspondent

TEL AVIV, Tuesday. — Documents captured on Egyptians show that their Sinai forces had to be ready for attack by March 15 of next year. The "Directions for Training for the Period between May 15, 1956 and March 15, 1957" put as the first aim of the programme "to transfer our formations from a defensive to an offensive position."

(These aggressive intentions on the part of the Egyptians were also detailed before a foreign press audience on Monday by Aluf-Mishneh Harakabi, head of the Military Intelligence.")

This is the closest indication of the probable D-day for the Egyptian invasion which has been so far discovered. However, the pile of unanalyzed documents in the hands of the Israel Intelligence is still far from exhausted, although the sorting and translation of important papers has been proceeding uninterruptedly since Gaza and Khan Yunis were captured.

Hopes for Earlier Start

There is evidence that Cairo had hoped that the attack could begin much earlier than next spring. Already last spring a proclamation was issued to the civilian population in the Gaza Strip, saying: "Citizens! This is the time to win back all your lost rights. The time has come to destroy the enemy who robbed you. We pledge ourselves to free the sacred land of Palestine and erase the wrong of Zionism and its roots."

However, April 9, 1956, was premature for the Egyptian army. As a substitute for immediate war, the Gazaites were told not to despair and to join the Palestinian brigade. The date for the actual invasion was then vaguely given as some time in autumn, although better informed persons in Cairo were aware that the Egyptian army had not yet assimilated the Soviet arms.

The captured documents show a curious ambivalence on the part of the Egyptian military authorities. There were, on one hand, detailed directions to the forces in Sinai to prepare for imminent war. But not least important was the effort to boost morale by telling the soldiers how good the arms they received were and how little will the Jews had to fight.

"Our position today is entirely different from what it was in 1955-6," the preamble to the training programme already mentioned says. "There is no comparison with what we were then in terms of the strength of our forces and their armaments. We now possess complete superiority over the enemy." However, to maintain this superiority constant training was urged. The ever-present aim of the training was "to enable the brigade to move into battle formations for the execution of our pre-destined tasks."

An undated transcript address by Yuzbashi Amara el-Jamal to the soldiers is couched in inspirational terms: "Heroic soldiers! Our soldiers of today send panic into the hearts of the Jews. For they are the descendants of the fighters of yesterday who brought eternal glory to the Arabs..."

Doubts concerning the value of the Russian weapons were ever present within the army, which had been trained on British models. As long ago as November 10,

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

SYRIAN CONTRIBUTION

Syria has contributed LS-1.5m. for the relief of the Port Said population, Damascus Radio reported yesterday.

The station said that 7,000 British and French soldiers had participated in the Sinai Campaign with the Israelis.

A statement to this effect had been made in Parliament by Premier Sabri Asseli, the station said.

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Social & Personal

The President yesterday received in separate audiences the Minister of Justice, Mr. Pinhas Rosen; the Minister for Social Welfare and for Religious Affairs, Mr. M. Shapiro, and the Minister of Health, Mr. Y. Barzilai.

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The Argentine Ambassador, Dr. Gregorio Topolevsky, gave a farewell dinner on Monday in honour of Mr. Rodrigo de Llano, Editor-in-Chief of "Excelsior," the largest newspaper in Mexico. Among those present were the Mexican Minister and Mrs. Ortiz Hernan. Mr. de Llano left the country by S.A.S. yesterday with his assistant Mr. M. Jose Cenido, after a week's tour.

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The British Ambassador, Sir John W. Nicholls, will address the Z.O.A. House Dinner Club in Tel Aviv on "Some Aspects of Diplomacy" at 8 p.m. tonight. Members and guests of the Club should place reservations at Z.O.A. House by 11.00 a.m.

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The Jerusalem Rotary Club is moving today to the Y.M.C.A. from the King David Hotel, which has closed. Mr. U. Shalon, of Haifa is to speak on the Rotary Foundation at today's luncheon meeting.

Past Administrative Advisor, Mr. L. Watson, is to address the Haifa Rotary Club today.

Donors To Toy Fund

Yesterday's List of Contributors includes:—

IL25 — anonymous, Tel Aviv.
IL50 — Union Bank of Israel, Tel Aviv.
IL25 — The Lodge of the Holy City, Jerusalem.
IL16 — A happy Hanukka to Tamar, Eiai, Dabbna, Remi from their aunt Paula, Tel Aviv.
IL10 — Mayor & Mrs. G. Agron: In memory of Rudi Rumberg his family; H.M.; Mr. & Mrs. J. Weiss; Jerusalem. Zvi Varoman & Adina Levin; Ruby Frazier; E. Ney; Obadia Joury & Co. Ltd.; Association des Suisses en Israel; Tel Aviv. N.N.; Lipsitz; Beit Yitzhak. Reb. Vera Finkelstein, New York. Mr. & Mrs. Avraham Liberman, Moshav Orot, in honour of those who are taking care of the home front in Moshav Orot.
IL8 — N.N.; Y's Men's Club: Shari & Ari (4 & 3 years); Jerusalem. To say thank you to all the wonderful Assuta nurses, especially sisters Fira, Shula and Nurit; Cidev; Tel Aviv. Ebel, Hadassim.
IL6 — Mucky & Michail Guttman: Chana; Gabriela Goldschmidt; Jerusalem.
IL5 — Hilde & Dr. Peretz; Mr. & Mrs. S. Weiss; Dani & Gadi Silberstein (6 & 1 years); Dr. & Mrs. E. Propper (in memory of so many we loved and who are no longer with us); Jerusalem. N.N.; Rose Eisenschmidt in the name of her grandchildren, Diane, Dorothy, Virginia, Ann, Caroline; Tel Aviv. Nehama & shmuel, Bat Yam. Otto Cohen, Kfar Malal. G.E. Beersheba High School. Moshe Alut & Menahem Ben Moshe; Hevrat Haspaka ba Negev; Wolf Guttermann; Dr. Ben Asa; Beersheba. A. Monath family; Fritz & Liesel Stein; R.W., for Guni; Mr. & Mrs. Fried; Kfar Shmaryahu.
IL4 — H. G. A. Kohave, Hasina. Oka & Uri Stein, 11½ & 6 years, commission earned on two yearly subscriptions to The Post. Yoram & Amos; Jerusalem.
IL3,500 — George Obadiah, Tel Aviv.
IL3 — Dr. & Mrs. Eliassow, in the name of their granddaughter Hagrit (1 month); Shulamit & Gadi Lichtenstein; Roni & Heygad Lorian; Dikla, Rimona & Varda Avidor; Dorit, Ruth & Naomi Baum; Dr. Hava Rosnberg; Tanni, Alisa & Yair Cohn, Beit Hillel; Jerusalem. Michael Simcha; Dov Shneider; Michael Hurwitz; Beersheba, P.M.; Rahel Kirstein; G.S.; Tel Aviv. Dr. Kron, Ramot Hashavim.
IL2 — Dudu & Goni Shehori, from their grandmother, on the occasion of Friday Nov. 23, 1956; C.P.D.; K.F. Roman, in memory of Marian Hoofien; Two clerks in the Development Ministry; Jerusalem. Paltiel Menuha, Kfar Haroeh. Ruthi & Lilit; Ilana & Irit Schwarzer; Natanya. Rakir, Nof Yam. Zeev Panet; 3 Oppenheimer children; Israel Epstein; Beersheba.
IL1 — Ilana Baldinger, Jerusalem. Judith Cohn, Kfar Shmaryahu. Kaiser, Nof Yam. Dr. Ben Zvi; Shmulik; Shabtai Varshavski; Dov Zenka; Zvi Feldman; Jehuda Rosenberg; Nava Stetitzki; Stern Turteltaub; Beersheba. Naomi and Ruth Levine, Beit Hakerem.
IL0,500 — Klein, Nof Yam, Glusman, Beersheba.
IL0,300 — Eden, Nof Yam.

U.N. NURSING EXPERT COMPLETES MISSION

"There is a growing awareness among nurses in Israel of the implications of social, economic and environmental factors of health," Miss Helen Cohn, a United Nations expert from South Africa, stated yesterday before leaving after a year's work in Israel.

Miss Cohn was this week presented with a Certificate of Appreciation by the Minister of Health, Mr. I. Barzilai.

A member of the Natal University Medical Faculty, Miss Cohn was engaged, prior to her assignment here, in the administration of the Family Nursing Service in the Institute of Family and Community Health.

There are some 20 U.N. experts in Israel. None left the country during the recent hostilities.

HAIRCUTS, BOOKS AT KING DAVID HOTEL

The bookshop and the beauty parlour, the latter under the management of Mr. H. Kling, are remaining open in the King David Hotel despite the closing of the Hotel.

India's 'Double Standard' On M-E, Hungary Under Fire

By JONATHAN SWAYNE

NEW DELHI (OFNS). — India's abstention in the United Nations resolution, calling on the Russians to "cease action against the Hungarian people," and her vote with the Soviet bloc against another resolution calling for free elections under United Nations supervision, has displaced the Middle East crisis here as the topic of the moment.

Few people are happy at this latest trend in Indian foreign policy, and the Government's application of what Mr. J. P. Narain, the Praja Socialist leader, has called the "double standard" with regard to events in Hungary and Egypt, has caused considerable heart-searching.

The Government has received a bad Press and the doubts and misgivings which some newspapers express are a true reflection of Indian feelings. Few in this country have a good word to say for the Anglo-French "police action" in Egypt, but nonetheless the feeling is growing that India's reluctance to be as forthright in condemning Russian brutality in Hungary has considerably damaged her reputation in the world.

Press v. Nehru

The most forthright condemnation of India's foreign policy is made by "The Times of India" in an editorial. It says that it would be dishonest to pretend that the explanations offered by Mr. Nehru and Mr. Krishna Menon will entirely remove all misgivings regarding what appears to be a strange reluctance by the Asian-African bloc categorically to denounce Soviet action in Hungary as a clear and irrefutable violation of Panch-Shila (the five principles of coexistence). More forthright expression of New Delhi's reaction to the Hungarian crisis was called for, says the newspaper.

It continues: "To describe the pitched battles between the Hungarian people and Soviet troops as 'civil conflict' (a reference to Mr. Nehru's speech on Saturday) is surely an understatement that is indefensible, particularly where the people's freedom is being more seriously threatened than was ever the case during any stage of the Anglo-French aggression against Egypt."

The details of the Hungarian picture are lacking, says "The Times of India," "and it is unlikely that Mr. Bulganin will supply them in his letters, but the fact of Russian interference by armed force in the affairs of Hungary is indisputable."

The editorial concludes: "New Delhi has sadly undermined its status in the councils of the world by its overcautious, almost apologetic, reaction to Soviet imperialism."

One aspect of the situation which has not escaped notice is the fact that Mr. Nehru has behaved throughout as a man whose mind has been subjected to continual doubt, He blew hot and cold.

Nehru v. Facts

At the opening of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Unesco) conference, he was visibly moved as he declared: "We see today, in Egypt as well as in Hungary, both human dignity and freedom outraged, and the force of modern arms used to suppress peoples and to gain political objectives." Shortly before that the Indian Ambassador in Moscow had delivered a Note to the Russian Government, expressing its concern at events in Hungary. But a week later the Indian Prime Minister, after receiving, he said, a long letter from Mr. Bulganin, had apparently made up his mind that the revolt was, after all, a question of "civil conflict."

Mr. Narain has now stated that Mr. Nehru's account of events in Hungary did not square with the facts as reported in the Indian Press: "Mr. Nehru, of course, had other sources, such as Mr. Bulganin," he added. Continuing, Mr. Narain said: "Nobody would think of asking Sir Anthony Eden to give us information about Egypt, but that is the kind of thing we seem to be doing in the case of Hungary. This is too sad for words."

It is fairly obvious that India's action in the United Nations has been motivated by fear that Pakistan might again refer the Kashmir dispute to the Security Council in the near future and ask for a plebiscite under United Nations auspices. Had India voted for the resolution on Hungary it would be difficult to refuse the Pakistan demand.

Communist Couple Quits Party in U.K.

SHEFFIELD, Tuesday. — Two Sheffield Communists, husband and wife, have resigned from the party in protest at the Russian intervention in Hungary. They are Mr. Arthur Fullard, aged 44, former secretary of the Sheffield Manor Branch of the party, which he joined in 1940, and Mrs. Ivy Fullard, aged 32, who joined it 10 years ago.

Mr. Fullard, who has fought 10 municipal elections as a Communist and contested a parliamentary seat in Sheffield in 1950, said: "My wife and I consider the military intervention in Hungary a murderous interference, stemming from a power-drunk Soviet leadership."

The couple's resignation follows that of John Horner, General Secretary of the Fire Brigades Union, and Alex Moffat, a prominent Communist for 32 years and a member of the executive committee of the Scottish branch of the National Union of Mineworkers.

U.S. Workers Send Greetings to Union

TEL AVIV, Tuesday. — Mr. James B. Carey, President of the International Union of Electrical Workers affiliated with AFL-CIO, has sent a telegram to Mr. P. Lavon, Secretary-General of the Histadrut, to congratulate the men and women of the Histadrut on the feast of Hanukka.

The telegram read:

"During this critical period, we renew our bonds of fraternity with the workers of Israel and extend our hands again in brotherhood and solidarity."

600,000 TREES TO BE PLANTED IN MENASHE

More than 600,000 trees will be planted in the Menashe District, mainly between the Ma'anit and Even Yitzhak settlements, the Jewish National Fund has announced.

The two-year programme aims at creating one forest by combining existing groves at Dalia, Ein Hashofet, Hazores, Ramat Hashofet, Ramat Menashe, Mishmar Ha'emek and Even Yitzhak.

During the Mandate, these groves covered 2,000 dunams. Later they were extended to 17,000 dunams. The envisaged forest will add another 3,000 dunams.

Nearly 400 workers from surrounding settlements will be engaged in the afforestation work.

HARVARD ALUMNI in Israel who have not yet sent in their names to the Harvard Club of Israel are kindly requested to communicate with the President, P.O.Box 722, Tel Aviv.

Nature Tames World's Biggest Oil Well

TEHERAN, Tuesday (UP). — Nature has sealed what is believed to be the world's biggest oil well, a task which the best technical brains and human courage only partially succeeded in doing.

The mammoth gusher at Qum, 85 miles south of Teheran, was blocked off by a cave, from which tons of rock were hurled into the well borehole. It finally sealed off the well, which when brought in, poured 100,000 barrels of oil every 24 hours.

The world's leading wild well tamer, American Myron Kinley, succeeded in reducing the flow to modest proportions several months back with the heaviest valves and block pipes available. The gusher was brought in last August 26 and was born with a bang that almost overnight created a huge lake of crude oil that stretched for miles.

Iranian oil tankers have been hauling the crude oil to Teheran for domestic refining and use. More wells will be drilled in the Qum area.

32 SHIPS BLOCK SUEZ CANAL

It is now known that the number of ships sunk in the Suez Canal by the Egyptians is 32.

Announcing this last week the British War Office said that the Canal is blocked by these ships along nearly the whole of its length. Most of the sunken ships belong to the Suez Canal Company, and include a dredger, a tug, several floating cranes, a tank-landing ship, a salvage vessel, and several small ships. *(T.T.)*

All Water Meters To Be Checked

All water meters will have to be officially inspected within one year of November 8, 1956 and periodically thereafter, according to a regulation issued by the Minister of Agriculture.

A periodic inspection will be required every two years except for meters at water sources, which will be inspected at least once a year. It is hoped that regular inspections and repairs will extend the use of water meters several years beyond the present 10 year life. Saving of water should also result, it was stated.

The Water Authority will establish the method and details of the testing arrangements. Suppliers of water will be issued certificates of approval.

The regulations also provide that water meters at wells must be read once a month and reports sent to the Water Authority. Other meters must be read at least once every three months.

Where to go

JERUSALEM

• Exhibitions:—
Permanent exhibition at the Department of Antiquities, 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelekh. New rooms: Prehistory and Israelite period. Educational exhibit: How to arrange small local collections. Special exhibit: Finds from excavations in Jerusalem, 9-1, 3-5, (Fridays and eves of holidays 9-1; Saturdays and holidays, 10-1.)
Conquest of the Desert, Permanent Exhibition. Daily from 10-1, 4-6. On Friday from 10-1 only. The exhibition is closed on Saturday.
1) Selected Archaeological Art objects — new acquisitions. 2) French Painters of the 20th Century. 3) Iranian Ceramics 1500 B.C.-1500 A.D. Exhibit of the Month. Door of an Imamzada (Shi'ite Shrine) Persia, Ispahan, 1292 A.D. (692 A.H.). Bezalel, 9-1, 2-5.
Sketches and Drawings by A. Yakin. Beit Hillel.
• Tours:—
Hebrew University conducted tour. Call 4253, 4077.

TEL AVIV

Italian specialities, lunch, dinner music, Luky's Bar, 3 Allenby Rd. Air conditioned.
• Exhibitions:—
1) Watercolours and sketches by Ludwig Schwerin. 2) Genuine English watercolours of the 18th and 19th centuries. 3) Oil Paintings and Gouaches by Mina Zisselman. Museum, 10 a.m.-3 p.m.
— American Silk Screen Printing and Thomas Moore Photographs. Z.O.A. House from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.
Young Artists Exhibit. Artists' Pavilion, 9 Rehov Alharizi, 10-1, 4-7.
• Theatre: —
Cameri, "An Everyday Occurance." Mograbi, 8.
Ohel, "S.S." Premiere, 8.
DO-RE-MI, "Pajama Game."
Ohel Shem, 8.
• Lecture: —
Z.O.A. House, 8 p.m. — Dinner Club — Sir John Nicholls on "Some Aspects of Diplomacy."

HAIFA

• Theatre: —
Cameri, "He Walked Through the Fields." Armon.
• Golden Age Club: —
Else Herz will lecture on: "Ernst Wiechert — a German Poet." Panorama Hotel, 4 p.m.

RAMAT GAN

• Circus: —
Ice Parade 2.30 and 8.

GIVAT HAIM

Good advice for a pleasant evening — Elli Bar (formerly Trocadero), 14 Rehov Hanegbah. At the microphone: Amalie Triano.

KIRYAT HAIM

• Theatre: —
Habimah, "I Like Mike," 8.

Cinemas

JERUSALEM

At 3.30, 6.30 and 8.30 p.m.

ARNON: The Return of Jack Slade.
EDEN: Kismet.
EDISON: La Belle Tero.
ORGIL: Comanche.
ORION: Bigger Than Life.
ORNA: D-Day The Sixth of June, 3rd week. Matinee: Dan and Sandia.
RON: The Kid From Brooklyn.
STUDIO: Come Back Little Sheba, 2nd week.
TEL OR: "Le Feu dans la Peau," 5th week.
ZION HALL: Maddalena.

TEL AVIV

At 3.30, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

ALLENBY: The Proud Ones.
ARMON DAVID: Hobson's Choice, 2nd week.
CHEN: There's Always Tomorrow.
EDEN: A Cigarette & A Glass, 5th week.
ESTHER: Trial, 4th week.
MOGRABI: Black Widow.
OPHIR: The Eddy Duchin Story.
MIGDALOR: 4 Days in Paris.
ORION: Rebel Without A Cause, 7th week.
SHDEROTH: Dial M for Murder.
TAMAR: Modern Times, 5th week.
TCHELETH: My Sister Eileen, 4th week.
YARON: Susan Slept Here, 2nd week.
ZAMIR: "Cnore Ingrato," 10th week.

HAIFA

AMPHITHEATRE: The Man in the Grey Flannel Suit, 3rd week.
ORAH: Now and Forever.
ARMON: "Les Heros Sont Fatigues," 2nd week.
EN DOR: House of Bamboo.
ORLY: Marty.
MORIAH: Ninotchka.
MAY: Deep in My Heart.
ORION: Under Water.
ATZMON: The Sword and The Rose.
PEER: The Benny Goodman Story, 2nd week.
GAL OR: Madame Curie, 2nd week. Matinee: Riot in Block 11.

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Pardon Refused For American Spy

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The pardon requested by Mary Frances Hagan, the American citizen recently found guilty of violating the Official Secrets Act, was yesterday refused by President Ben-Zvi.

The President said that the reasons upon which the applicant had based her request were not convincing. She had stated that if she violated the Act it had been on technical grounds.

Miss Hagan was sentenced to one year in prison on October 11. She applied for a pardon early this month.

Cairo Lifts Ban On Foreign Airlines

LONDON, Tuesday (Reuter). — Cairo airport has lifted its three-week-old ban on foreign airlines but is still refusing landing permits for British planes, it was reported in London.

British Overseas Airways, British European Airways and British charter firms all remain banned.

Foreign airlines which intend to resume services to Cairo have been told that "under no circumstances" may British, French, Israel and Australian passengers be landed in Egypt.

IL65,000 CLAIM FOR WORK INJURY

A IL65,000 suit against a Jerusalem contractor has been submitted to the Jerusalem District Court by a building labourer who claims he was permanently injured while at work.

The labourer, Moshe Shlomo, 30, declares that in August, 1954, his employer, Mr. Yedidya Atzmoni, instructed him to place beams on a roof. As his assistant was only 17, and had no previous experience, Mr. Shlomo had to perform much of the work himself, he claims. Owing to this, he charges, he fell 4.5 metres from a scaffold, injuring his spine. He was hospitalized for a long period. *(Itim)*

18-MONTH SENTENCE FOR INDECENT ACT

An 18-month prison term has been imposed on Suleiman Haj Mohammed El-Atrash, the 20-year-old son of a Sheikh of the Abu Rukel'ek tribe in the Negev, for committing an indecent act on a young girl of his tribe.

Jerusalem District Court President B. Halevi cleared the accused of the charge of rape but found him guilty of committing the indecent act.

El-Atrash was required also to pay IL500 compensation to the girl. He was bound over in the sum of IL1,000 to be of good behaviour. *(Itim)*

Appears Year Late For Army Service

A 19-year-old Jerusalem girl who was ordered to report for military service on September 21, 1955, failed to appear until one year later. Yesterday, she was fined IL25 by the Jerusalem Magistrates' Court.

In imposing the fine on Geulah Ben-Eliahu, the Magistrate stated that the offence was mitigated by the fact that she eventually reported to the Army voluntarily.

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
522, 249, 33.3 & 43.9 M.
News: Hebrew: 6.35, 7.00, 7.55, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 a.m. 12.00, 1.30, 4.00, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00, 10.00 and 11.00 p.m. English: 1.45 p.m. French: 2.00 p.m. Arabic Programme (including News), 8.00 a.m., 2.15 and 6.00 p.m.
6.00 a.m. Morning Programme (Haifa only). 6.30 Religious Service (R). 6.37 Callisthenics. 6.47 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Morning Melodies (R). 9.00 Close Down.
12.00 Music at Noon. Mona Batisfa. (Vocalist) (R). 1.15 "From the Concert Hall": Cherubini: Overture "Anacreon;" Clementi: Symphony in D. op. 18 No. 2. Offenbach: Suite from the Ballet "Blue Beard" (arr. by Antal Dorati). 3.30 Close Down.
4.00 Dancing Programme. 4.30 Melodies by Fritz Kreisler. Played by Reginald Kell (Clarinet). 4.45 "Hebrew Language Corner." 5.05 Weekly Talmud Lesson. 5.30 Youth Corner. 7.15 We Present Tonight. 7.18 "Ron Ami." 7.25 Talk by Dr. Shmaryahu Talmon. 7.50 Cantoral Requests. 8.15 Farmers Tell. 8.30 Karol Klein (Piano) Scriabin: Sonata-Fantasy; Paganini-Schumann: Three Caprices; Chopin-Godowsky: Two Etudes. 8.55 Bible Reading Shmuel A — Chapter 11. 9.15 Newsreel. 9.30 Entertainment Programme by J. Shimoni and S. Rosen. 10.00 Daily Hebrew. 10.05 Literary Corner. 10.20 Melodic Newspaper. 11.10 Close Down.
SECOND PROGRAMME
497, 468, 285, 43.9, & 33.3 M.
English News: 10.00 p.m.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR (33.3, 43.9 & 460 M.). 1.45 Paul Baduraskoda. (Piano). 3.15 Close Down.
5.30 p.m. Programme for Yemenites. 5.45 Hebrew for Beginners. Dr. Kamrat. 6.00 Classical Music Requests. 7.00 Yiddish. 7.30 Ladino. 8.00 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.15 Persian. 8.30 Rumanian. 8.45 Hungarian. 9.00 Interval. 9.30 French. 10.30 Close Down.
KOL ZION LAGOLA (33.3 M.):
Programme to South Africa: 6.30 News. 6.40 "This Also Happened." 6.45 "Music in our and." 7.00 Hebrew Programme.
Programme to U.K.: 11.30 News. 11.40 "The Way We Live." 11.45 Musical Medley. 12.00 "The Week's News."
ARMY PROGRAMME (44.6, 216, 235 & 238 M.): 6.00 Opening. 6.02 Request Favourites. 6.30 "On Tunes and Men." 7.00 News. 7.15 Opera. 7.45 "Pleasant Tunes." 8.00 "Among the Flags." 8.20 The Army Orchestra. 9.00 News. 9.15 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.
B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (12.95, 16.36, 16.92, 19.42 M.): 4.30-7.00 p.m. News, News Talk, Youth Magazine.

THE DANTE ALIGHIERI COMMITTEE
Haifa
will hold a ceremony tonight, in the Technion, Hall No. 80, at 7 p.m.
inaugurating its social activities,
including the Italian Courses for the 1956/57 academic year.
The public is invited.

Ramat Raziel, Kisalon Plant More Orchards

With the reclamation of 400 additional dunams for orchards, two Jerusalem Corridor settlements — Ramat Raziel and Kisalon — are now becoming economically independent, the Jewish National Fund has announced.

Ramat Raziel was founded in 1948 and Kisalon in 1952. Their location in the Corridor was based partly on security considerations and the land reclamation was done by the members of the settlements themselves. Wages paid by the J.N.F. for reclamation work have aided the settlements up till now.

Mr. S. Soloveitchik, in charge of the Fund's projects of reclamation in the Judean Hills and in the Lachish area, stated that the 1,800 employees of the Fund's projects have become a cadre of skilled reclamation workers. Drawn from the labour exchange and from Corridor settlements, they have won the praise of Government departments, he added.

Siamese Scholarships Available for Israelis

The Government of Thailand is offering scholarships in various fields to Israel students, among those of other nations, the Ministry of Education has announced. The scholarships are for a year and are intended for students who already have a B.A. degree.

The fields covered are medicine, the natural sciences, agriculture, engineering, the humanities, education, law, economics, political science, public and social administration, commerce and bookkeeping, and painting and sculpture.

(Students of the fine arts may present a diploma from a recognized art school instead of the B.A.)

Applications, to which a short *curriculum vitae*, a photograph, and copies of relevant documents should be attached, should be sent to the Ministry of Education, Jerusalem, before December 15.

STUDY INTO ORIENTAL STRAINS OF MUSIC

Dr. Edith Gerson-Kiwi, Research Fellow in Jewish Musicology at the Hebrew University, has received a grant of IL4,000 from the Israel Foundation Trustees to conduct a survey of the musical systems of some of the Near Eastern civilizations. She will record both Jewish and non-Jewish folk music brought to Israel by groups of Oriental immigrants, and conduct measurements of the tonal relations of the various melodies.

Dr. Gerson-Kiwi hopes that her survey, which will take about a year to complete, will throw some new light on the extent of Oriental influences on European music.

Mobile Displays

Six mobile exhibitions will be released this month by the Government Civic Education and Information Department. Their tours will take them through cities, towns, agricultural settlements, schools, hospitals, and immigrant settlements.

The exhibits are "Theodore Herzl," "We Are the Bastion," "Man and the Soil," "Israel's Boundaries," "Water," and "Israel's Natural Resources."

'Giant-Killers' Busy In English Football Association Cup

The English Football Association's Challenge Cup first round on Saturday brought its crop of "giant-killers" from the non-League teams. Top honours go to Bedford Town, who last year shocked the famous Arsenal, and who, this time, eliminated Norwich Town, of the Third Division, by beating the "Canaries," 6-2, on their own ground.

Bishop Auckland, the famous amateur side, won through too, with a creditable 2-1 victory over League side, Tranmere Rovers. Hereford Town also moved on after beating Aldershot, 3-2, and Rhyl did very well to defeat Scarborough by the same margin. Gule Town travelled to Wigan to win 2-1, and Watford went to Newport, Isle of Wight, to win 6-0.

The biggest win of the card came to Bournemouth, with a 8-0 slamming of Burton Albion, with Darlington not far behind with a 7-0 result over Evenwood Town, Carlisle United, 6-1 at home over Billingham, and Torquay United 6-2 away against Ely Town.

Man. U. Top Again

In the English League matches, Manchester United recaptured top place in the First Division, after beating Leeds United, in a "needle" match, 3-2, at Tottenham Hotspur dropped back into second spot. "Tipurs" lost 4-1 to the Wednesday at Sheffield. Leicester's lead in Division II was cut to two points, as they fought a goalless draw at home with Nottingham Forest, in front of Stoke City, who won 4-1 over visiting Blackburn Rovers, and Middlesborough, 3-1 victors against West Ham United.

RESULTS: ENGLISH LEAGUE: DIV. 1: Arsenal 3, Belton 0; Birm'gham 4, Charlton 2; Burnley 8, Wolves 0; Cardiff 1, Sunder'd 0; Chelsea 4, Luton 1; Man. U. 3, Leeds 2; Newcastle 0, Everton 0; Portsm'th 0, Blackp'l 0; Preston 3, Aston V. 3; Sheff. W. 4, Tottenham 1; West Brom 1, Man. C. 1. DIV. II: Bris. R. 4, Fulham 0; Bury 1, Barnsley 2; Donc. R. 4, Bris. C. 1; Grimsby 1, Sheff. U. 2; Huddersf'd 3, Port V. 1; Leic. C. 0, Notts. F. 0; Leyton 2, Rotherham 1; Liverp'l 14, Linc. C. 0; Midd'sbro 3, West Ham. 1; Notts. C. 1, Swansea 4; Stoke 4, Blackb'n 1. F.A. CUP — 1ST. RND.: Acer'gton S. 4, Morecombe 1; Bishop Auck. 2, Tranmere 1; Boston 0, Bradf'd 2; Bournem'th 8, Burton 0; Brentf'd 3, Guildf'd 0; Brighton 1, Millwall 1; Carl'le 6, Billingham 1, Cheltenham 1, Bead'g 2; Chester 6, Barrow 0; Colchester U. 1, Southend 4; Crewe A. 2, Wrexham 2; Crystal P. 2, Walthamstowe Ave. 0; Darl'gton 7, Evenwood 2; Derby 3, Bradf'd C. 1; Ely C. 2, Torquay 6; Exeter 0, Flym'th 2; Halifax 2, Oldham 3; Hartlep'ls 3, Selby 7. 1; Heref'd 3, Ald'shot 2; Hull 2, Gateshd 0; Ilchester 1, Blythe Spartans 5; Ips. T. 4, Hastings U. 0; Mansf'ld 1, Work'gton 1; Margate 3, Dunstable 1; N. Brighton 3, Stockp't 3; Newp't I.O.W. 0, Watford 6; Norwich 2, Bedford T. 4; O.P.R. 4, Dorchester 0; Rhyl 3, Scarboro 2; Scunth'pe 1, Rochdale 0; S'hampton 2, N'hampton 0; South't 9, York 0; S. Shields 2, Chesterf'ld 2; Swindon 2, Cov. C. 1; Tooting & Mitcham 2, Bonsgrove 1; Walsall 6, Newport 1; Weym'th 1, Shrewsb'y. 0; Wigan 1, Gule T. 2; Yeovil 1, Peterboro 3; Yewsley 2, Gill'gham 2. SCOTTISH LEAGUE: DIV. 1: Aberd'n 3, Dunf'line 2; Ayr 1, Celtic 3; E. Fife 4, Airdrie 2; Falk'k 0, Rangers 2; Hearts 3, Kilm'nock 2; Motherwell 0, Raith 2; Partick 3, Hibs. 0; Qums, Pk. 7, Qun. Sth. 0; St. Mirren 2, Dundee 3 (the first four positions here are: Hearts, 19 pts. from 11 games; Motherwell, 16-10; Raith R. 14-11; Rangers, 13 from nine). RUGBY LEAGUE: 1ST. TEST: Gt. Britain 21 pts., Australia 10 (9-3) (at Wigan). CLUB: Barrow 19, Warr'gton 3. CRICKET: M.C.C. TOUR: (At Bulawayo): RHODESIA: 197 (David Lewis 37; O'Connell Jones 45; Mansell 50; Bailey, for 7 for 92; Wardle 3/64; Tyson, 2/29). M.C.C.: 407 for seven. INDIAN TOUR: India 263 for six (Mandrekar, 67 n.o.; Contractor 71) vs. Ceylon.

K.B.

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MORE THAN 4,200 RABBIS IN U.S.

NEW YORK, Tuesday (INA). — There were 4,267 rabbis in the U.S. at the beginning of 1956, according to a survey of the American rabbinate made public yesterday by a joint institution of the Orthodox, Conservative and Reform congregations. Of the total, 945 were engaged in non-congregational work such as Jewish education or welfare.

The survey also shows that nearly 80 per cent of American trained rabbis have a secular education of four years of college or more, while the overall number has increased from 1,751 since 1927, when the last census was taken.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

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EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS
JERUSALEM: Dr. Romanov, 11 Arlosoroff, 61217. Dr. Steinitz, Princess Mary, 57866. Dr. Abeles, 19 Usishkin, 2658.
HAIFA: Dr. Sherman, 2 Hanevi'im, 2434; Dr. Ludwig, 34 Shivat Zion, 67417.

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Notice to the Public
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Contributions for Old-Age and Survivors Insurance made by persons who, because of their age, are not eligible, do not entitle such persons to old-age benefits, and their dependents are not entitled to survivors benefits, even if contributions were accepted by the National Insurance Institute (Hamossad Lebituah Leumi).
The above-mentioned contributions will be refunded upon application to the branch of the Institute nearest their home. This application should include: Full name, address, Identity Card number, sums of contributions paid and the dates of payment. If payments were made by an employer, list the name of the employer.

Tel Aviv Stock Market

NOVEMBER 20, 1956

Pop. Loan 1949/69 (IL10)	98
4 % Comp. Loan 56/67	94
3½% War Loan 54/59	95
3½% Gov. Bds. (large)	96
Pal. Electric Bds. Ser. 2	91½
3½% Tavel Dollar x) y)	78
4 % Reg. Sterling "A"	89
Pal. Elec. pref. sh. (L£n	274
6½% Bonds 57/64 f)	105½
ditto g)	107½
Koren Hayesod 6½ % Deb. 58/65 f)	102½
ditto g)	100§
Igroth Ltd. 6½ % Deb. 58/65 f)	99
Bk. Leumi ord. sh.	140½
Bearer Savings Cert.	86§
A.P.B. Investmt. ord. sh. "B" reg.	104½
Gazit ord. sh. "B" reg.	94§
Ellern's Inv. ord.	153
P.E.C. Inv. ord. "B" reg	97½
Gen. Mor'g. Bk. ord. sh.	60§
Bizur 4% debs. 56/65	82
Nir 5% pref. sh.	85½
Pasa 4% debs. 40/64 reg.	76½
"Inva" 5% debs.	81
Afr. Pal Inv. ord. sh.	61
I.L.D.C. ord. sh. reg.	86§
5% debs.	84§
Rassco 6% pref. ord. sh.	88½
Ata ord. "B" sh.	90½
6-8% con. debs.	85½
"Kurdaech" ord. "B"	90½
7% con. debs. 59/68	81½
Moller-Dee ord. sh. reg.	80§
Pal.-Brewery 8% con. debs.	69
Assis Bejerano "B" sh.	99
Nesher 6% debs. "A"	117
Pal. Potash "A" ord. Sh.	77
"Teva" ord. Sh.	100§
Pal. Cold St. ord sh. reg.	166
Delek Ord. sh. "C"	95½
Pal. Centr. 8% debs.	95½
Mekorot pref. sh.	75
Jordan Exploration Co. Ord. Sh reg.	187§

Notes: a) purchasing price; b) selling price; c) ex-coupons; d) ex-dividend; e) ex-right; f) linked with $; g) linked with C.o.L.; x) in % of IL1,800; y) in Prutot.

KIBBUTZ EVRON, near Haifa, lost its library in a fire that broke out at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. The cause has not yet been ascertained. The damage is estimated at IL12,000.

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T

Today's Postbag

WEATHER

Forecast: The Sharav will end this afternoon.

	*A	B	C	D
Mt. Cana'an	20	16	24	22
Tiberias	22	19	29	26
Haifa Port	18	18	31	28
Natanya	20	22	29	27
Tel Aviv Kiryа	14	13	29	26
Tel Aviv Port	24	16	26	24
Lydda Airport	20	11	30	29
Jerusalem	22	18	26	24
Beersheba	12	16	32	30
Eilat	22	16	32	31
Sinai	—	—	—	33

*A) Humidity at 8 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maximum yesterday. D) Maximum temp. expected today.

ARRIVALS

Mr. David Horowitz, Governor of the Bank of Israel, from Europe after a week's business visit (by El Al).

Mr. Christo G. Goutev, Second Secretary of the Bulgarian Legation, with Mrs. Goutev, from home leave (by El Al).

Professor E. Ingber, former senior Public Health Officer of the Argentine Ministry of Health and Lecturer on Medical Radiology at the National University in Cordova, to settle (on the s.s. Jerusalem).

DEPARTURE

Mr. Naphtali Strassberg, for a two month mission to the Poalei Zion and Labour movement in England.

DOCTORS UP to the age of 65 are now subject to the Emergency Regulations regarding the recruitment of manpower, according to a regulation gazetted yesterday by the Minister of Labour. Previously these regulations applied to physicians up to the age of 55 (men) and 50 (women).

• • •

ISRAEL'S IMPORTS for the period January-September 1956 rose by IL58.5m. to IL493.7m. compared to the same period last year, while exports rose by IL16.3m. to IL138.8m., according to figures published yesterday by the Central Bureau of Statistics. The trade deficit rose by IL42.2m. to IL354.9m. for the same period.

• • •

THE OPENING of the Football League season, scheduled for Saturday, has been postponed for a week, the Football Association announced last night, "for reasons beyond our control."

• • •

THE FORTNIGHTLY convoy ascended Mount Scopus yesterday.

Privates Content in PoW Camp, Officers Full of Complaints

By GERDA L. COHEN, Jerusalem Post Reporter

SOMEWHERE IN ISRAEL, Tuesday. — All the 5,000 prisoners of war captured in the Sinai Campaign are gradually being transferred from transit cages to this huge barrack camp which pressmen were allowed to visit for the first time today. Officers to the rank of Major, including those from the Ibrahim al-Awal, will also move here shortly.

Searchlight towers and high barbed-wire fences confine the wooden huts which once held illegal immigrants. Now prisoners sleep on the concrete floor, in a couple of blankets.

"I always slept on the floor," said a Sudanese infantryman, but a chorus of men from Alexandria complained, "We want beds." According to the Geneva Convention, signed by both Egypt and Israel, PoW's must be accorded the same conditions as barrack troops of the detaining power. "We'd made no provision for such an influx of prisoners," explained the camp commander, "but this temporary shortage of blankets and beds will be remedied soon."

Abdul Hamid, a piratically-bearded mechanic captured at Sharm e-Sheikh, had the job of delivering stores to the kitchen. He stated in no uncertain way that their present diet was equal to Egyptian Army rations. A massive Sudanese — an electrician at Sharm e-Sheikh — did the cooking, aided by a crew of volunteers. The kitchen is "out of bounds" for Israel soldiers, once the weekly supplies are handed over.

Daily Menu

Hamid related: "For breakfast we have bread, cheese and jam; for lunch, fish, rice and bread, and at five o'clock we get beans." An Israel Intelligence officer noted that their daily rations are almost equivalent to those allotted by the Army to non-workers. They get one cup of tea daily and one egg a week. The staple item is bread — now increased to 750 grammes as they complained of being hungry.

With 27 prisoner batmen to clean their tents, 197 officers are in three crowded compounds, prior to transfer. In one cage, officers of the Ibrahim al-Awal vented extreme dissatisfaction at the menu, the camp-beds, the latrine and washing facilities. They did not accept the explanation that officers of the Israel Army shared food and quarters with their men, and therefore PoW's of all ranks received the same diet.

The commandant told him that certain grievances would be remedied: the officers will soon get newspapers and books. Their money can be exchanged and canteen items bought. From the first, officers were allowed 10 cigarettes daily and men five. ("I do not like your brand, El Al. I smoke Gold Flake," said a captain from Cairo.) Shaving kit has been given to the officers only, and unless they obtain permission for a beard, they must shave. White patches have been painted onto their uniform.

Many of the prisoners arrived half naked and were provided with underwear, socks or even complete uniforms. Men of the Ibrahim al-Awal wear blue overalls. Each man received an overcoat, soap, toothpaste and brush. Many have twisted their army towels into a turban and lounge in the sun.

They get up at six, clean their huts, and breakfast from mess tins with a spoon. Only the officers have cutlery and a mess tent.

At sun-down, this evening, all the prisoners fell on their knees facing East, and intoned the evening prayer. Curfew was at seven.

An International Red Cross representative has inspected the permanent camp, but not the transit cages. Lists of prisoners have been exchanged via Geneva, although there is no news of the 20 Israel P.o.W's.

Most of the Egyptian prisoners have sent their first letter home; they are permitted two letters and four postcards monthly, according to the Convention. The literate men act as scribes for the uneducated, but writing materials have not been generally distributed.

In one compound sat hundreds of men in *keffiahs* and striped robes, with sullen faces. All these were captured in the Gaza Strip, and they now await interrogation. About 180 who proved to be civilians were released yesterday. "After the fight, many soldiers tried to escape by dressing as civilians," the commandant explained, "and we know that many are still hiding there."

Everyone in the permanent camp has been inoculated against typhoid, tetanus and smallpox. Carpenters were completing a barrack hospital attached to the camp. Seriously ill prisoners now occupy special wards in a military hospital.

ARAB LEGION OFFICER RETURNS MEDALS

AMMAN, Tuesday (UP). — An officer of the Arab Legion has returned to the British Ambassador here the medals awarded him by Britain during World War II.

The officer, Abdullah Kaed, said he felt "dishonoured" to wear medals from a nation which is "waging war against peaceful Egypt and defying human rights and U.N. resolutions."

Refining Heletz Oil from Today

HAIFA, Tuesday.—Without ceremony and speeches, the Refineries will tomorrow begin processing Heletz oil. It will take between a week and 10 days to refine the amount accumulated so far.

Heletz oil is coming into Haifa by rail at the rate of 120 tons a day.

UJA TO DECIDE ON EMERGENCY DRIVE

An emergency fund raising campaign for Israel will be proposed at the annual United Jewish Appeal Conference to be held at New York's Waldorf Astoria Hotel on December 1 and 2.

This was announced at a meeting of the Keren Hayesod Directorate in Jerusalem yesterday by Mr. E. Dobkin, Chairman of the Keren Hayesod Presidium, in a review of the special fund-raising projects now being held in the Diaspora.

Most countries had decided on emergency fund raising activities during the first weeks of November, Mr. Dobkin said, with only Canada, Mexico and Cuba deciding to devote the coming months to the Bonds campaign.

In Great Britain, where Dr. Yigael Yadin opened the campaign, nearly £1m., was raised in the first two weeks of this month. A staff of five was sent to Israel to aid in this project.

Other European countries which initiated campaigns include Italy, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Holland, Greece, Spain, Portugal, France, Sweden and Switzerland. The 300 Jewish families in Finland raised the equivalent of $100,000 during the first days of the campaign. Special emissaries were sent from Israel to Holland, Sweden, Greece and Spain.

While most of the Latin American countries had completed their regular yearly campaign, emergency projects were initiated in Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, Venezuela, Peru, Chile and in several Central American countries.

Power Restrictions Soon But No Fuel Rationing

By DAN BAVLY, Jerusalem Post Reporter

Petrol and oil will not be rationed, it was learned yesterday, but the Government is preparing various restrictions on the use of electricity and motor vehicles in order to reduce fuel consumption in the face of reduced imports. It is hoped that consumption can be cut by as much as one third, according to sources in the Ministry of Development.

Limitation on the use of electric power in homes will be one of the regulations which will be presented to the Cabinet or the Ministerial Economic Committee next week. Cooking by electricity will probably be restricted to a few hours daily, in the early and late hours of the day. No electric heating will be permitted.

Proposals will be made to restrict the use of private cars to the city or area in which they are normally kept. No decision has been reached as to whether private cars should be banned from the roads for one or two days a week.

The various regulations now under consideration are being formulated by Mr. L. Eshkol, Minister of Finance, Mr. P. Sapir, Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. M. Bentov, Minister of Development and Mr. M. Carmel, Minister of Transport.

Working at Night

The Government will propose savings in the industrial use of electric power by changes in the work patterns in factories. In particular, attempts will be made to shift some production to the night hours when the demand for industrial power is lower. Another provision under consideration is to restrict the cement factories to production for local consumption only.

Meanwhile, the Finance Ministry has undertaken to subsidize the bus co-operatives for the latest increases in fuel prices, to prevent any rise in bus fares. The price of petrol was raised yesterday by approximately eight per cent and is now 265 pruta per litre.

Loan and Levies

In addition, work has been completed on the IL40m. Defence Loan and IL35m. special levies, which the Knesset Finance Committee will present to the Knesset on Monday.

The Finance Ministry spokesman stated yesterday that the loan will be sold through the banks, who have underwritten half of the IL40m. issue. Preparations were also being made to utilize workers' committees, and other organizations with the object of interesting individual members in subscribing to the bonds.

Since the Defence Loan will be available for purchase by instalments, most of the IL40m. will not come in until the 1957/58 fiscal year. And since the special defence levies will also be paid in large part only in that year, the Government will have to rely upon other sources for immediate additional funds.

It is expected that sums will be raised in the near future from charges in the Development Budget and also from an increase in currency in circulation by IL50m.-IL75m. before the end of the current fiscal year.

Paralysis At Ata Works

Jerusalem Post Staff

HAIFA, Tuesday. — Progressive paralysis is overtaking the Pta and Kurdaneh textile plants, the largest industrial enterprise in the country, as a result of a minor labour dispute.

Pending the recent completion of blackout measures, workers on the night shift lost a number of working hours. They insisted on being paid for them. The blackout stoppage was not their fault, and they were entitled to full pay, they said. The total of the wages at issue is less than IL1,000.

The management offered to make good their loss by providing extra work. The workers refused to work for the wages they said were due to them, and their committee upheld their claim on the grounds that the management had failed to consult it in the matter as required by the labour contract.

The affected workers then staged a sit-down strike outside the management offices. Other workers joined them, and the Labour Council gave them its blessing. The men said they would now go back to their jobs only after receiving wages for the hours they had lost in the early blackout nights and also full strike pay.

As the production is an integrated process throughout the two plants and depends on a steady flow of goods, the partial stoppage is "contagious" and by this evening the various departments were either completely paralyzed or were slowed down to varying degrees.

As the Labour Council Secretary, Mr. Y. Almogi, M.K., has made public his intention of proclaiming a strike at Ata "an hour after the war is over" — that strike which was adjourned because of the emergency — the Council's present approval of the virtual stoppage of the plant is interpreted here as a sign of political optimism, especially as there is no sign of Government intervention as there was when the Sinai campaign begun.

Mr. Almogi told *The Jerusalem Post* in Jerusalem on Monday that the present trouble arose from the refusal of the Ata management to discuss the blackout problems with the workers committee. "Had Mr. Moller (Managing Director of Ata) consulted the committee, I am sure some agreement would have been reached."

Pupils Reap Crops While Farmers Busy at Battle

By AGATHA HAJNAL, Jerusalem Post Reporter

"What a fantastic question, of course we're of great help to the kibbutz," 25 students shouted at the Gadna inspector. They were one group out of 2,300 children from secondary, technical and agricultural schools working for a fortnight on 90 kibbutzim and moshavim all over the country on this year's national service for third-year students.

"The recent crisis has had a markedly sobering effect on the students," according to Mr. E. Klansky, Inspector of the Gadna Department of the Ministry of Education. In previous years students did their national service because they had to, or because they had been told it was good for their education. Today they are eager to work in order to help the country, he said.

Work Anywhere

The seriousness of the pupils was manifested by the way they answered questions about their work and daily routine when Gadna inspectors visited four kibbutzim in the Beisan Valley. Few showed any preference for particular jobs, but worked in the fields, cowsheds, fishponds, laundry and kitchen with equal willingness, according to what was required.

Getting up an hour earlier than usual, and toiling for six hours, didn't bother them, they said. In Hamadia, 10 boys from the Reali Montefiore School in Te' Aviv had sent two of their group home because they were not working hard enough.

The pupils had been sent out to agricultural communities in response to S.O.S. calls. Because of mobilization settlements were so short of labour that there was a danger of some crops being lost, particularly in view of the fact that the rains are due.

Members of settlements have expressed satisfaction with the assistance they are receiving. A foreman at Hamadia exclaimed "Complaints? If there are any complaints, they must come from the pupils, as they are more useful than any youth group we had in previous years."

Back to Studies

In Ma'oz Haim, the arrival a week ago of 24 students from the Rishon le Zion secondary school enabled the childen on the settlement, who for the last three weeks had been replacing their fathers picking pomegranates and olives, to return to their studies.

All settlements which asked for help are receiving pupils, with the exception of those too close to the border. All third-year students not going out to agricultural settlements this month will do their national service in the spring, after the rainy season.

The life of the students after work is gay when they are in settlements which have youngsters of the same age group. "We don't want to go home," shouted a group from the Rishon le-Zion secondary school staying at the verdant Kibbutz Reshafim. Apart from singing and dancing with the kibbutz youth, they have been boating by night on the moonlit fishponds. In contrast, the 10 boys from the Reali Montefiore School have no company of their own age group and in their boredom are voluntarily picking olives for nine hours a day instead of six.

Youth Tells of Lucky Escape from Russians

LYDDA AIRPORT, Tuesday. — A 20-year-old man who managed to escape from Budapest on November 8 arrived here by El Al from Vienna today.

The young man together with two friends tried to cross from Pest to Buda across the Danube River, but they were caught by Russian soldiers.

However, as the soldiers did not find weapons on them, and the men said they were searching for relatives lost during the battles, the Russians let them pass.

The three then continued on foot to the Austrian border, a distance of about 100 kilometres. Two of the men remained in Vienna, but the one who arrived intends to join a kibbutz. *(Itim)*

JORDAN BABY GETS MONTHLY BLOOD TRANSFUSIONS AT HADASSAH HOSPITAL

An Arab baby from Jordan has been crossing the lines monthly to receive medical treatment from Hadassah Hospital in Jerusalem. The baby and her mother returned to their Jordan home at the end of last week after one of a series of blood transfusions was completed.

The baby, daughter of a prominent Jerusalem Arab family, suffers from chronic anaemia. On the advice American doctors who had treated the child, the parents turned to Hadassah in Jerusalem.

With the aid of the Israel Government, arrangements were made for the child and her mother to cross at Mandelbaum Gate whenever necessary. The child is brought to Hadassah about once every month for treatment and for blood transfusions.

The Minorities Officer in the Jerusalem District Commission, Mr. Raphael Levy, assisted the family to purchase Israel money with which to pay Hadassah for the treatment and the blood supplied. *(Itim)*

70 Children's Gardens Will Bloom Because of Toy Fund Gift

Some 70 kindergarten and school gardens in border settlements, and Arab villages throughout the country, will blossom this spring into something resembling a tourist blurb for the Netherlands.

Nearly 3,600 tulip bulbs, the gift of K.L.M., the Dutch National Airlines, to this year's Toy Fund, were planted yesterday by more than twice as many excited children. Those who did not have a chance to get dirt under their fingernails scooping out a hole for the precious bulbs were given the compensation prize of the carton, decorated with a picture of what the bulbs will grow into, to tack onto the sticks marking the flower rows.

Like many plans made for this autumn, the Toy Fund itself included, the planting of the bulbs was another of the minor casualties of the Sinai campaign. Originally scheduled for November 5, the projected newsreel and radio reports of the planting would have given the Toy Fund's campaign a big boost, as well as providing a new experience for the children.

As it is, the children of Mata, on the Nes Harim road, and of the Arab village of Abu Ghosh, near Jerusalem, where we visited, were none the wiser.

A welcome gift of IL75 came yesterday from "Mariv," with a pertinent note reading, "While the victories of the Defence Forces turned frontier settlements into places securely inside the country, children are still children, even when they are not subjected to frontier dangers. Your project to find toys for Hanukka is as worthy as ever, particularly when a newspaper continues to carry out this responsibility at times such as these."

Two gifts of IL25 each came from the personnel committee of the Ministry of Justice Secretariat (who hoped that many other Secretariats would follow suit), and the Holy City Lodge of the Freemasons, who sincerely hoped the campaign would have the success it deserved.

The gifts for the day came to just under IL700, bringing the total to IL7,485. Half the toys have already been bought or ordered, but unless more funds become available it will not be possible this year to include footballs and books for the older children.

(Latest list of donors appears on Page 2.)

1954 POPULAR LOAN

TEL AVIV, Tuesday. — The owner of ticket number 13189 of the 1954 Popular Loan, First Series, won IL30,000 in the drawing held here today. IL15,000 was won by the owner of the same number in the Second Series.

Number 20339 in both series netted their holders IL4,000 and numbers 77466 and 74976 of both series won IL1,000 each.

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Justice Minister Berates M.K.'s For Ignorance of Simple Law

By ARYEH RUBINSTEIN, Jerusalem Post Knesset Reporter

Knesset Members were berated yesterday for their ignorance of "the most elementary concepts of criminal law." The charge was made by the Minister of Justice, Mr. Pinhas Rosen, in replying to the debate on the Amendment to the Punishment Laws.

The bill, which passed its first reading yesterday, fixes a maximum penalty of life imprisonment for espionage and a maximum penalty of death for treason.

Only the Communists voted for the return of the bill to the Government.

Mr. Rosen urged Knesset members to "learn by heart" Section 11 of the Criminal Code. That section, which applies to all criminal law, incorporates the principle of *mens rea* (the guilty mind). Under this principle, a person may be convicted of a crime only if guilty intent is proved.

Intent to Aid Enemy

The Minister's rebuke was directed at members who had criticized various sections of the bill for not specifying that the punishments set forth applied only where there had been intent to aid the enemy.

Thus, it had been argued that under Section 25, persons with no guilty intent might be convicted because of their chance possession of some secret information.

The section reads: "Anyone who gives, receives, prepares, keeps, gathers or writes down secret information, without being authorized to do so, shall be punished by 15 years' imprisonment."

Mr. Rosen said that, as a result of the members' lack of knowledge of the criminal law, about 30 per cent of the debate had been superfluous. Even the lawyers who had spoken in the debate had ignored the principle of *mens rea*, he said. (He added that this principle was not in conflict with the rule that ignorance of the law is no excuse.)

Another section of the bill that had been widely criticized was the one which authorizes a judge, at the request of the Attorney General, "to order the detention of a person suspected of a crime under this bill for such period as shall be fixed or extended from time to time."

But this was nothing new, Mr. Rosen held. This was the rule in all criminal proceedings, it being left to the good sense of the judge not to prolong the detention indefinitely.

What was new was the second part of the section which provided that for crimes under this bill it was not necessary that the accused appear before the judge who was to rule on his detention. The reason for this was that secrecy was often imperative in espionage cases.

To opponents of the death penalty for treason, Mr. Rosen said that this represents no change from the Mandatory law which the present bill will replace. He asserted that the alternative to the right of the courts to impose the death penalty was lynch law.

Infiltration Issue

In reply to criticism that the bill could not be used against infiltrators, Mr. Rosen said that the problem of infiltrators would be dealt with separately in another bill, since infiltrators were not always engaged in espionage.

No court would regard news items in newspapers as "giving information to the enemy," Mr. Rosen asserted, in reply to speakers who had argued that the bill restricts freedom of the press.

Since Mr. Rosen stuck to his original motion that the bill be referred to the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee, despite the opinion of most speakers that it go to the Law Committee, that question will be decided by the House Committee.

The Knesset yesterday continued its debate on the Minister of Health's review of the health situation. This morning's session will be devoted to motions for the agenda.

Papers

(Continued from Page 1)

1955, Security Bulletin No. 3 was devoted to the task of allaying these latent fears. The chiefs of the intelligence know about the campaign led by our enemies within and without to raise doubts about the value of the arms which Egypt is about to receive from the Eastern bloc." If only Western appreciations of the Russian weapons could be made public, the army would be assured of the excellence of the weapons they are about to receive. The bulletin was signed by Kaimakam Muhammad Ali Abd el-Karim, Director of Military intelligence.

The need to reassure the cadres still existed on October 4, 1956 — three weeks before the Sinai campaign started. For on that date a circular letter was sent from the Department of Military Training, Sinai Office, praising Russian weapons and Russian alliance in general:

Indeed, the Arab states are arming and uniting their armies for the destruction of Israel, and following that, for the exclusion of imperialist influences in the Middle East. There is no way to achieve this aim but through an understanding with the Eastern bloc, which would supply the Arab nations with arms.

There was special need for encouragement of the Egyptian officers in Sinai these days, as the imminent "liberation" of the Arab world from Israel and the West seemed to have been put on ice again. Part of the Egyptian forces, stationed in Eastern Sinai for many months, had been recalled to Egypt when the British and French threatened to act following the nationalization of the Suez Canal. Meanwhile, only the old expedient of *fedayeen* attacks was left as an immediate morale booster for the Sinai troops.

Although it may be expected that much interesting material will be revealed in the documents still undeciphered, there is little hope of finding a definite plan of attack among the items captured in the Gaza Strip. Such plans, as a rule, are made at the army's headquarters, and communicated to the forces in the field at the last possible moment. But there is plenty of circumstantial evidence to show that the general lines of Egyptian preparations demonstrate what was well known in Israel: the steady progress toward the imminent attack.

Moslem Block Suffers Setback in Indonesia

JAKARTA, Tuesday (UP). — The Moslem Bloc, formed to battle for an Islamic state suffered a crushing defeat at Bandung today when a Nationalist Party official, Mr. Wilopo, was elected Chairman of the National Assembly.

The Assembly will determine the structure of the future Indonesian Government.

The Moslem bloc, which announced its formation on Monday night, mustered 220 votes against the 240 for Mr. Wilopo as the Nationalists, Communists and minor parties threw their support in against the Moslems.

The defeated candidate was Mr. K. H. Dahlan, chairman of the Nahdatul Ulama Party.

Beirut Bans Press Calls for 'Jihad'

The Lebanese Government has banned press and radio publication of Friday noon sermons which call for a Holy War (Jihad), "Falastin," the Old City daily, reports.

The paper complains that under Suleiman Nabulsi's new National Government, the Jordanian press was still hamstrung. Four weeklies are still suspended.

9 HAIFA DRIVERS LOSE LICENCES

HAIFA, Tuesday. — Three drivers today had their licences withdrawn by the Magistrate for various periods in addition to being fined for speeding and other traffic offences. One of them, Meir Dayan, of Kiryat Bialik, paid IL25 and had his licence suspended for six months for driving on an interurban road at 100 k.p.h. while the maximum was 70 k.p.h.

Cables in Brief

INTERESTS. — Pakistan will look after the interests of Britain and Saudi Arabia in each other's countries following the recent Anglo-Saudi Arabian diplomatic rupture.

FIRE. — Damage estimated at IL1m. was caused to Beirut Port installations as a result of the fire which broke out in the Port's carpentry and other shops, "Falastin," the Old City daily, reports.

TEA RELIEF. — Ceylon has informed the U.N. that she is willing to give 5,000 tons of tea as a relief gift to Hungary and the same quality or its equivalent in cash to Egypt.

TALKS. — A Greek Government delegation will arrive in Yugoslavia on December 4 for talks with Yugoslav officials on questions of interest to both countries.

VISIT. — Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia called on Emperor Hirohito and Empress Nagako yesterday at the head of a glittering procession of five horse-drawn state carriages.

Confidence Men Trick Jerusalem Resident

The temptation of American dollars and a carefully manipulated envelope claimed a resident of Beit Yisrael Quarter of Jerusalem as a victim of a well-known confidence trick. Eliezer Roth, 62, reported the incident to the police when he discovered that the envelope purchased contained $5 instead of $500.

Mr. Roth said that two days ago, two men approached him on Rehov Habashim, speaking Yiddish and wearing sunglasses, and offered to sell him five $100 bills. After some negotiation, he agreed to pay 50 gold sovereigns and IL200 in cash. He paid, and when the strangers left, he discovered the trick. *(Itim)*

ONUS OF SMUGGLING PROOF ON POLICE

A person is not obliged to prove that he has paid customs duty on an object in his possession unless the prosecution can produce evidence that the object was smuggled, the Jerusalem Magistrate, basing himself on a High Court ruling, said yesterday in acquitting Mr. Moshe Mukhtar of a charge of having three smuggled cigarette lighters in his possession.

The Magistrate vehemently rejected the prosecution claim that the unwillingness of the accused to make a statement to the police in connection with the lighters constituted presumptive evidence of their having been smuggled, and said that this claim would be a far-reaching interpretation of an accused person's right not to make a statement when being investigated by the police.

Self-Propelled Railway Coaches on the Tel Aviv–Jerusalem Line

The Railway Administration takes pleasure in announcing that self-propelled railway coaches have been reintroduced on the Tel Aviv-Jerusalem line. Reserved seats may now be booked on this line as previously.

M. SAVIDOR,
Managing Director

250 MORE BUSES

A total of 250 buses will be ordered instead of the 200 originally planned, the Minister of Transport, Mr. Moshe Carmel, told Egged representatives yesterday.

It is hoped that the first buses will start arriving on April 1, 1957, with the fulfilment of the order for 250 buses placed last year, most of which have already been delivered.

The increase in the size of the order is partly the result of the heavy wear and tear undergone by buses used in the recent operations, and the desire to improve the service.

The Egged representatives spoke of the difficult financial position of their co-operative, resulting from the drop in travel and Mr. Carmel told them that a IL200,000 loan would also be given them in the coming months.

The route to the Gaza Strip, which both Egged and Hamekasher want to take over, was also discussed.

Key-Money Probe

TEL AVIV, Tuesday. — Proposals for tackling the key-money question were heard in the District Court today when the Public Committee appointed to deal with the subject held its first public session.

Spokesmen for householders proposed abrogating the official ban on key-money, and suggested that they be allowed to let vacant flats for a single down-payment plus low rent. An alternative proposal was that the key-money be divided equally between house owner and tenant, or be left to the fluctuations of the free market.

The representatives of the "League for the Defence of the Tenant" proposed the enactment of a key-money law fixing the tenant's share at two-thirds and the house owner's at one-third of the amount. *(Itim)*

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ARABIAN DAYS

IF any practical Egyptian — if there is such a thing — were to sit back today and make an accounting of Egyptian profits and losses in the past four months he would soon discover that the debits have piled up alarmingly. Instead of a Suez Canal due to revert to Egyptian ownership within a decade, there is a useless ditch full of sunken ships, which it will cost in the neighbourhood of $40m. to clear; apart from the loss of operating fees and the loss of the ships sabotaged in order to put the Canal out of action. Instead of a flourishing harbour city at Port Said, there is a dead town, great areas of which, it now appears, have been laid waste the whole under foreign occupation. Instead of a handsomely equipped military base in Sinai, there is another area laid waste and held by foreign troops. Instead of the men of the Egyptian desert divisions, There are dead, wounded and prisoners. All of this because Egypt threatened Israel with immediate war once too often, and because she threatened the economic security of the Western European nations.

Israel has undoubtedly gained security; but by a present estimate, all the other players have lost. Britain has lost both military and political prestige over her almost incredible failure to occupy the Canal Zone effectively once she had decided upon this project, and despite an array of ships and troops sufficient to cope with much greater and tougher military objectives, while France has suffered all the frustration of a power engaged upon an essential operation linked to a dilatory military partner. Indeed, it is said that in Egypt today, French officers say with bitterness, "anyone who has Britain for an ally has no need of enemies."

This position is serious, but it is not desperate. The economic loss to the West is not such as cannot be reoccupied, and the lack of political cones on that has resulted could be mended in a week. The real danger of further deterioration derives from the persistent American belief that Nasser will "see reason," and realize where his own interests lie, that if he is helped back onto his feet by the punctilious services of Mr. Hammarskjold and his multi-lingual array of soldiers, he will in fact evidence the gratitude to the United States that he has been casting around fluently during the past week. Here is the fatal error. Arabia is Arabia still, and its occupants reckon their interests in political phantasmagoria, and can successfully blind themselves to genuine defeats by means of imagined victories. Nasser will not realize that he suffered attack and defeat at the hands of the nations whom he sought to attack or deprive of their rights as long as the United States, the Soviet Union and the United Nations dance attendance on him in a cut-throat competition to help him most. The Arab states which he dominates will certainly disregard the losses he has suffered, and see only that his friends are more active than ever, and copy his anti-Western methods. But if the ill-assorted new power grouping succeeds in re-establishing him firmly, giving him U.N. forces to order to the Israel border, and authorizing him to impose conditions on France, Britain and Israel, the Arab world will attribute his good fortune not to American but to Soviet help, combined with American fear of Soviet intervention.

It is doubtful whether even the distant and powerful United States can in the long run afford to have this belief take root in the Middle East, or whether the Soviet Union will really disintegrate fast enough, as Mr. Dulles clearly hopes, to draw the sting of danger from its penetration to new bases.

Just So Far—and No Farther

POLAND TOES THE LINE

By EDWARD CRANKSHAW

WARSAW (OFNS). — NOW Russia to the Poles means tanks — guns and bombs too, but above all tanks: immense, lowering Stalin tanks, and breath-taking T.24s capable of doing immense distances on their own tracks without breaking down. They are never far away. Kennelled now in their permitted lairs, or shuttling along their special corridors to and from East Germany, only three weeks ago they nosed out into the open countryside and showed themselves in strength, moving very fast, to underline the strength of the visitors from the Moscow Kremlin who control them. Then, on second thoughts, they turned and went back to their dens.

They are still there, filling Poland with the chill of menace—and with the example of Budapest to show what happens when they really break loose. Every so often somebody starts a rumour that the tanks are out again. There is a wood 20 miles from Warsaw thick with them, the whisper goes round—and then it is discovered that there are not any tanks in that wood at all. . . So it goes on. One feels back in the cruel, fairy-tale days of dragons. This is what it must have felt like to live in the shadow of one of those fabulous monsters which unpredictably, at any time, would emerge from its lair and trail across the countryside, crushing everything, people, houses and crops, irresistibly under its terrible armoured weight. It is a strange feeling to have, in the 20th Century, in a great city in the heart of Europe.

And it is not conducive to clear thinking about Soviet motives and intentions. Watchers in happier, remoter lands, should never forget this: in Warsaw it is hard to see Russia for the tanks.

Threat Remote

But not impossible. And although Poland is the last place in the world to come to for a clear, perspective view of Soviet policy in action, the very sharpness of the physical impact of Soviet power can also quicken the senses of the man determined to observe.

Thus, while for the ordinary Pole in these days the Soviet Union remains a most imminent and terrible threat, scarcely leashed, for the careful student of Soviet affairs the picture is different. The threat is there — heaven forbid that it should be minimized, but there are increasing signs that it is not just now an active threat.

Under the first shock of the Budapest affair it seemed that the men in the Kremlin might do anything at any time—that having struck so violently and cruelly in one quarter, destroying at a blow the long, elaborate build-up of reason and moderation—there was nothing to stop them from striking again, anywhere, at any time. And Poland, for reasons all too obvious, was the inevitable next victim.

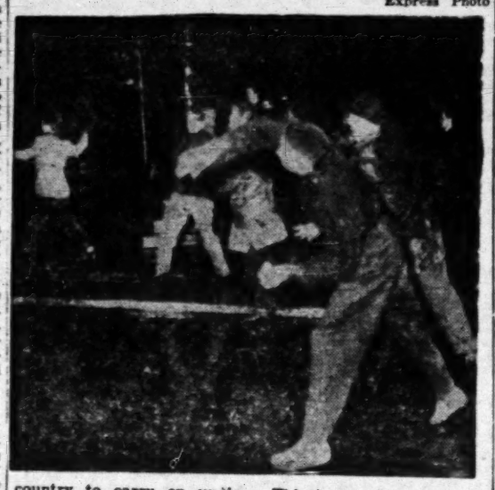
No Change

But even as the smoke clears over Budapest, it looks increasingly as though the main line of Soviet policy towards East Europe has not changed in essence — though there will clearly be greater wariness in the application of this policy. And Mr. Suslov's speech for the anniversary of the Revolution in Moscow on Tuesday evening confirms an impression that has been steadily growing: Budapest was not a signal for a radical change of line and a return to methods of total repression.

Budapest was seen in Moscow as an isolated special action launched to meet a particular case. And the Poles, many of them filled with a sense of inadequacy and shame because they have been able to do nothing to help the Hungarians, breathe more easily this morning when they read that Mr. Suslov, on the defensive, has been justifying the Budapest action on the grounds that by drastically crushing counter-revolution in Hungary the Soviet troops have saved Eastern Europe for Socialism — and made it possible for each country to carry on undisturbed with its individual experiments in the building of a Socialist society.

Spirit of Rebellion flared up in Berlin as thousands of anti-Communists tried to storm the Brandenburg Gate, entrance to the Soviet sector. Bands of demonstrators broke through the baton-swinging police, threw torches at Communist police and stormed armoured cars. Pictured above is a Red water cannon spraying demonstrators during the riots; picture below shows demonstrators stoning police.

Express Photo



The emphasis was all on a Socialist society. The Poles note that Mr. Nagy is condemned, not for turning against the Rakosi regime (which Mr. Suslov admits made grave mistakes), not for experimenting with new forms of Socialism, but for allowing the Socialist base to come very near to being swept away by "reactionary" forces. And while the Poles note this with interest and deep relief, they also note the implicit warning; that the Soviet Union will tolerate a great deal in the name of Socialism, but will not for one moment tolerate any attempt to do away with the Socialist base of the People's Democracies. Because this attempt looked like succeeding in Hungary, the Soviet Union struck — and because of this, too, Mao Tse-tung, who had been encouraging the Europeans in their stand against Moscow centralisation, turned round and condemned the Hungarians.

Brutal and Realistic

From the point of view of Moscow, which is brutal and realistic, this is a reasonable policy. It makes sense. And from the point of view of the Poles it has at least the merit of clarity. They know a little more today where they are. If Mr. Suslov is to be taken at his face value, they may continue with their experiments with impunity; they may remain free from Moscow control—but on one condition: that they play the game according to certain basic rules.

The moment events in Poland begin to get out of control, the moment Mr. Gomulka finds himself unable to retain the confidence of the people and is forced to yield too much to "reactionary" forces; the moment the Polish society shows signs of slipping away from Socialism and towards a return to capitalism—at that moment Poland puts herself outside the pale, and Moscow will be ready with new candidates for the Polish leadership, backed by Soviet Army tanks.

This is where we seem to stand today. The dragon has not gone away. It watches and waits from the depths of its lair. But it does not look now as though it will strike so long as Mr. Gomulka and his friends can keep to their present path, arduous and perilous in the extreme, and exposed to dizzying hazards.

Problems of Productivity

EFFICIENCY DRIVES PAY OFF

By GERDA LUFT

MANAGERS in Israel — and, for that matter, in many other countries — will, at first, resist suggestions to embark on an efficiency drive in their enterprises. Many of those who have been persuaded to call in a consultant firm tell of their initial doubts, which it took time to overcome. Why should an engineering expert or efficiency engineer tell them how to run their business, which they founded and developed with their own initiative, which employed numerous people, increased Israel's production, and yielded a handsome profit into the bargain?

In order to overcome this resistance, the influence of some outside body was needed, be it the Productivity Institute, a group of international experts, or a consulting firm. When the suggestions of such a group of efficiency experts came to be put into effect, it was often the foremen and workers who protested against the proposal.

One industrialist tells of complicated negotiations with the Workers' Committee and the trade union before he could start on efficiency investigations in his plant. The foremen put up the same resistance as the manager. They believed that they did their work as well as it could be done.

The workers were afraid that an efficiency drive would lead to dismissals, and that it would only serve to get more work out of them, while the owner would increase his profits. Sometimes an agreement had to be signed with the trade union to the effect that the efficiency drive would not lead to the dismissal of workers.

In the efficiency department of the Histadrut it is admitted today that this attitude cannot be justified. It means a gain for all concerned if the work done in a plant can be performed by a smaller number of workers; in the long run the efficiency drive can open new markets both in the country and abroad; and therefore inefficiency threatens employment and not the reverse.

In some factories foremen and workers kept up their opposition in the first stages of the efficiency drive. The management published the results obtained by efficiency measures week after week in order to prove that workers who followed instructions, achieved and exceeded the norms fixed by the experts could expect bigger cheques. The figures thus posted did more to break down resistance where it still existed, than complicated explanations.

In many places the results achieved after the initial survey of working methods, of outlay and time-and-motion studies were so striking that they even startled the managers. Production jumped by 20, 30, 40 per cent. And later, it kept rising. The managers had been aware that the first improvements were likely to yield bigger results than the later ones; they knew, too, that the employment of consulting engineers was a pretty expensive business. But they learned that it paid after the initial stage of the survey and after the introduction of suggested improvements. In many places they found that the productivity curve, which had turned steeply upward after the initial period when norms and incentives were fixed, kept rising, if somewhat less steeply and with interruptions due to a variety of causes.

Higher Morale

One of the most important by-products of the efficiency drive is the higher morale of the workers. Problems which had long been stumbling blocks for both the workers' committees and management were suddenly solved as a result of better organization and better pay.

One manager tells how he had fought a tendency among his workers to leave their machines during working hours although adequate rest periods were customary in the plant. With the introduction of norms and premiums these interruptions ceased completely. The workers understood that production and their pay would decline if the regular flow of work in the plant were interrupted and whenever they left the bench they made sure that their neighbour looked after their machine.

Moreover, it was soon understood that production depended on team work. If one worker arrived late he not only lost his own working-time — and often half an hour of pay — but caused losses to all his fellow-workers. The employees soon began to look after discipline among themselves, out of enlightened self-interest.

Experience with consulting firms and efficiency engineers taught the most enlightened managers in the country the need for formal training. Interest in improving production methods has brought top managers to efficiency seminars, the first of which was held in Safad, the second at Ohalo near the shores of Lake Tiberias and another recently at the Tadmor Hotel at Herzliya. They came away full of new ideas, with the feeling that they had learned something, and what is perhaps even more important: that they have still much more to learn.

Down to Earth

Sixteen top managers left recently for the U.S. to visit factories and to learn how things are done in the country with the highest productivity in the world.

But while managers talk with enthusiasm about their contracts with efficiency firms and about the seminars which they attended, they complain that some of the things they learned are inapplicable. They feel as if they had gone to a university and came back to their plants as to an elementary school, where they have to teach the most elementary things. Moreover, they meet with obstacles which have nothing to do with their plants. They have to handle labour exchanges which are not doing an adequate job. With inefficient services — such as transport and the telephone — which hamper the efficiency drive; and with workers who do not fit their requirements, but whom they are unable to fire. We shall deal with all these obstacles in a separate chapter.

The institutions concerned with management training are impressed with the interest shown by industrialists who showed themselves interested in new ideas and methods. But they are aware, too, of the special difficulties which arise when people in positions of authority have to be taught new ways. Many of them adjust themselves with difficulty to new ideas. Many are over the age where they can learn quickly. Exceptional tact is required to introduce them to new ideas without touching their sensibilities. But the training and retraining of management is one of the important conditions of the success of the productivity drive.

Management is today a profession for which you study and which calls for extensive knowledge in addition to the ability to organize work and to handle people. In due course, a new generation of managers will grow up in this country and we can already discern their first representatives. In the meantime the re-training of managers will have to continue.

This is the third of a series of articles on productivity. The first two appeared on November 12 and 16.

The Burgess-Maclean Flight

A Voluntary Exile

By TOM DRIBERG

DURING the years in which Burgess and Maclean have lived in seclusion, they have protected themselves against intrusions on their privacy by Western correspondents partly by the use of false names.

Guy frequently, in conversation, referred to Donald Maclean as "Mark — sorry, I mean Donald"; and I found that some of Guy's friends in Moscow, both British and Russian, referred to him as "Jim" or as "Jim Andreyvitch"; 'Jim' after his Cambridge friend Jim Lees; he had adopted the Russian patronymic, he told me, in tribute to a character in War and Peace.

He seems to have used various names at various times; but his usual surname has been Eliot — not after the great living poet but after the great dead woman novelist, whose "Middlemarch" is one of his favourite novels.

A life of solitude is not necessarily, of course, life in a hermitage or an ivory tower, cut off from knowledge of the outside world. Guy keeps in touch with developments in the West by reading many English newspapers and periodicals (which normally reach him about four days after publication.)

He assumes he is still, however, a British subject; the Soviet document, though called a passport, is an internal passport only. On the blank pages at the end of it are stamped receipts from the rest-homes at which he has spent his holidays. I noticed, and he showed me, his Soviet identity document, issued when his British passport expired in 1954.

I was changing a film in my camera, and mentioned that the wooden spool of the Soviet film I was putting in was rather more roughly finished than those I was used to. "As M. Panhard said," Guy remarked, "When he had just successfully completed the first gear box, *'C'est brute mais ca marche.'*"

The same might still be said of many examples of industrial design in the Soviet Union; but there is a steady slight improvement.

High-Class Housing

Several people have asked me if the occupation of a country *dacha* as well as a Moscow flat does not indicate that he is a highly privileged person.

It is, of course, true that "intellectuals" of all kinds — writers, translators, scientists, artists, ballet dancers — are about the most highly-paid people in the Soviet Union.

But, despite the housing shortage a good many industrial workers, too, including nearly all the higher paid ones, have these wooden-built country chalets or shanties (for that is all that most of them are) and use them at weekends.

Other people have asked me what Guy's *dacha* is like Unfortunately, I cannot say: I was unable to get permission to visit him there; for his *dacha* happens to be situated in what is, for some reason, a restricted area.

He took me one day to see a vast block, not yet complete, in which he has been allocated a new flat. Except that it happens to overlook a remarkably beautiful church, he would much rather have had one or two rooms in one of Moscow's old, yellowing houses — rather like the houses in Bloomsbury Square.

This is the tenth of a series of articles. The others appeared on October 26, 28, 29 and 31 and November 2, 9, 11, 15 and 19.

YESTERDAY'S PRESS

Homage to Fallen

"YOUR sacrifice shall not be in vain!" — is Herut's vow to the 171 victims of the Sinai campaign, whose names were released on Monday night. Their heroism, which contributed so decisively to our victory, is also extolled by Haboker (General Zionist) and Ha'aretz (non-party).

The latter paper's second leader notes that the proposal of Wing-Cmdr. Ali Sabri, the Egyptian Dictator's policy adviser, to strengthen last spring's cease-fire agreement, may flatter Mr. Dag Hammarskjold but is no contribution at all to peace. The original cease-fire sadly failed even to achieve its immediate aim, to keep the Middle East quiet, since Egypt violated it by her aggressions from the very first day.

Herut is glad that Mr. Dulles advocates the creation of definite Middle East frontiers to supplant the present armistice lines. The restoration of Israel's "historical borders" would also make possible a constructive solution to the problem of the Arab refugees who have been miserably neglected by the Arab states despite the huge amounts of money spent on them by the U.N.

Lamerhav (Ahdut Ha'avoda) says that the International Emergency Force, while not able to bring about a lasting solution, might serve a useful purpose by affording a cooling-off period during which the parties concerned could start peace negotiations. But unfortunately, the U.N. Secretary-General seems to support the concept of Messrs. Nasser and Bulganin, who would like to see that force just as a smoke-screen for the revival of defeated Egypt's aggressive might on Israel's borders.

The paper warns Mr. Hammarskjold that not only Egypt, but also Israel is entitled to lay down conditions for acceptance of the force, and she will not acquiesce in the restoration of Nasserism. Fortunately enough, the first wave of panic in the U.N. has now passed, and we may well find support there for our just demands.

Davar (Histadrut) says that Mr. Ben-Gurion's restraint in his answer to Marshal Bulganin's rude letter should not be interpreted as fear, but rather as an expression of self-confidence and patience. The Prime Minister preferred not to mention Russia's role in encouraging Arab aggression, which has been demonstrated so clearly in the huge arms dumps in Sinai. Russia's foreign policy is far from being stable, and there may still be surprises in store.

The paper takes strong exception to Mr. Nikita Khrushchev's "irrational" outburst against "little" Israel, finding it without precedent in international relations.

Haboker regards the Soviet Party Secretary's angry attack as an indication of weakness. Stalinism is apparently once more on the ascendant, but developments in Hungary show that force is not enough to keep down freedom-loving peoples.

Kol Ha'am (Communist) terms Mr. Ben-Gurion's answer to Marshal Bulganin a "document of hypocrisy" and compares the Soviet leader's warning that Israel might be annihilated, with the friendly advice of a driver who stops his car just in time before a careless pedestrian...

Al Hamishmar (Mapam), concerned with the supply of American arms to Iraq, which has just proclaimed her intention to wipe out Israel, also raps U.S. moves to appease Abdul Nasser at our expense. The U.N. has so far done nothing in order to induce the Arabs to start peace negotiations with Israel, the paper notes.

Hamodia (World Aguda) fears that the Sabbath laws, which were justly sidestepped during the emergency, may be infringed even after this is no longer necessary. All Sabbath work would require the authorization of the Chief Rabbinate, the paper demands. A second leader welcomes the income tax reforms which had been announced by the Government, and more particularly the reduction of taxes for big families, which has long been advocated by Agudat Yisrael.

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Readers' Letters

HAIFA RELIGIOUS SCHOOLS

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Mayor Khoushy's remark about "favoured treatment" for Haifa's religious schools adds insult to injury.

Haifa has nine religious schools, two of which I know about, personally. In the only religious elementary school on the Carmel, the two lowest grades are housed in small rooms in a Swedish hut, the other three in a nearby synagogue, one of them in the corridor. The average number of pupils is 25 per class. This may seem low but is explained by the fact that many parents are deterred from sending their children to a school which is not properly housed.

Since my daughter's grade is missing in the school on the Carmel, she has been obliged to attend a school on Hadar from the age of eight. This school is located in a building which belonged to a private association and was ceded to the Municipality for the purpose of providing a place for a religious school. In this old building are crowded — apart from the elementary school for girls — a high school, a teachers' seminary, a vocational school and a kindergarten. The girl's school has eight classes with an average of 39 pupils. Two classes study in the afternoon. Requests made to the Municipality for two additional rooms have been of no avail. Recently, two rooms below street level have been adopted as class-rooms but instead of using them to relieve the present crowded conditions, the Municipality intends to install two more vocational classes. This is, incidentally, against the policy, declared by the Mayor himself, of abolishing second shifts.

Yours, etc.,
O. SCHACHTER

Haifa, October.

Municipality Replies

I am afraid that Mr. Schachter's letter does not do justice to the situation of the State Religious schools in Haifa and is definitely misleading in its presentation of the facts.

During the last four years, three complete religious schools, comprising 28 school-rooms, have been built. In two schools, the first phase of permanent structures — two rooms — was completed; in one school, two rooms were added. This amounts to 34 new rooms out of the total number of 83 religious classes in Haifa. In addition, the Municipality erected a wooden structure and acquired an apartment as temporary relief.

The number of pupils in State Religious schools amounts to only 13 per cent of the Haifa Elementary School population. Even in the above-mentioned roomy buildings, the average number of pupils to a room is much lower than in secular schools. There is therefore no correlation between the type of building and number of parents desiring religious education.

The school on the Carmel was established by a private body and was only taken over by the Municipality. The number of pupils is small (123) and in addition to a Swedish hut, temporary accommodation, against payment, was arranged in a nearby synagogue in order to avoid a second shift.

With regard to the other school, on Hadar, Mr. Schachter does not state the whole truth. Two classrooms were added to this building by the Municipality. The secondary school and teachers' seminary are both religious but do not belong to the Municipality, and therefore should not be located there. The second shift in this elementary school is only due to the overcrowding thus created unnecessarily. The school workshop has been located in this building for over eight years and serves the pupils of this neighbourhood, including religious schools. The rooms under street level mentioned in Mr. Schachter's letter are not fit for ordinary class-rooms and can serve as workshops only.

Yours, etc.,
M. RINOTT,
Director,
Department of Education,
Haifa Municipality.

Haifa, October.

PEN FRIENDS

JAGDISHCHANDAR G. GUPTE, 86 Dudhia Talao, Navsari (W.R.), Bombay, India, has pen friends from practically all over the globe except Israel and is very eager to correspond with Israelis of secondary-school age, too. His hobbies are stamps, coins, photography, bicycling.

S. FRAME, 31, of 22 Mangrais Road, Westville, Natal, would be pleased to have a pen friend from Israel. His interests are politics, stamps, souvenir collecting and getting to know about conditions in other countries.

MUSICAL DIARY

Second Chamber Music Concert. A. Reiss, piano; M. Rubinstein, oboe; M. Keller, clarinet; A. Aharoni, horn; A. Aron, bassoon. (Beit Hillel, November 17). Works by Mozart, Beethoven, Gliaka, Milhaud.

THE emancipation of the wind instruments took place so late in musical history that very few works of chamber music were written for them in the classical and romantic periods. Only in our time do composers take better advantage of these combinations; it is the more regrettable, therefore, that only one of the works on the programme was by a modern composer.

The performance of the ensemble sounded well prepared and moved on a satisfying level throughout the evening. The outstanding musician proved to be the pianist, who showed himself equal to all demands of the works, with a brilliant technique and a perfect feeling for ensemble playing.

The Hall seems to be inadequate for this type of concert, as the open stage, its curtained background and the hall's low ceiling do not meet elementary acoustic requirements. The encouraging fact that a far greater number of listeners attend these concerts than had probably been anticipated by the organizers calls for a bigger and acoustically better hall, such as the Y.M.C.A. Auditorium, with the Bezalel Museum as second choice.

Y. BOEHM

At the Cinema

"BIGGER than Life" (Orion, Jerusalem) is fine as an actor's film. James Mason's portrayal of a mind that deteriorates through drug abuse is superb acting, and he is worthily assisted by Barbara Rush. But no protest against the script can be strong enough, for it features a "cortisone psychosis" the existence of which is denied by leading physicians. Fake psychoanalytical films have done enough damage. The other realms of medicine should be protected against speculation based on the public interest in modern "wonder drugs."

Oriental Romansa

"KISMET" (Eden, Jerusalem) is a somewhat fanciful oriental musical set in good old Baghdad. Apart from some pretty dance numbers and its excellent colour scheme, slightly comical Howard Keel and his partner Dolores Gray are quite entertaining. The same cannot be said for the young lovers, Ann Blyth and Vic Damone, who move around like badly oiled props.

The current Carmel Newsreel, which has just caught up with the Kalkilya incident, is the worst we have seen in a long time.

Th.F.M.

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